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GOVERNMENT INVESTIGATIONS.

Senator Patterson's Testimony Before the Arms Committee.

New Information was Received of Suspected Frauds.

Protest of Senator Sumner, who Refuses to Testify.

Remarkable Evidence of Ex-Appraiser Palmer Before the Custom-House Committee.

The Naval Committee Waiting for Mr. Voorhees.

THE ARMS INVESTIGATION.

Senator Patterson's Testifies, and Senator Sumner Declines to be Examined—New Information was Received of Suspected Frauds—Activity of the Marquis de Chambrun—Sumner's Curious Protest—The Cable Telegram Cleared.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 26.—The arms investigation was exceedingly interesting today in both branches, and developed testimony of the highest importance, as showing completely the origin and animus of the whole scheme. Senator PATTERSON's testimony, which reveals the thing from the beginning, fully confirms the first account ever given in these dispatches of the origin of the affair. This testimony is given almost verbatim, below. It will be read with deep interest:

SENATOR PATTERSON'S TESTIMONY.

JAMES W. PATTERSON sworn and examined by the Chairman—Will you please inform us, Senator, when you first received any information in relation to the sale of arms referred to in the Senate resolution authorizing this Committee? A.—I think it was about a year since. It was in March of last year that the Marquis DE CHAMBRUN came to me and said he wished to consult me, as a member of the Committee on Retrenchment, in relation to certain fraudulent transactions which had taken place in the transfer of arms between the United States and the French Government. He said that the French Consul at New-York, PLACE, was in some way mixed up with these transactions, and he was very anxious to get at the facts, which he thought could be learned from a correspondence of the papers in the Ordnance Bureau of the War Department and the books of the Treasury Department, but that as a French subject he had no right to call for the books. I said I was a member of the Committee on Retrenchment, he desired that I would see the Secretary of the Treasury in relation to it. He stated in the same connection that undoubtedly certain Americans, and possibly employees of officials in the War Department, were implicated by with these frauds. I saw the Secretary of the Treasury and talked to him just about what CHAMBRUN had stated to me; the Secretary replied in substance that he thought there had been no fraud or impropriety in these transactions, and that there had been no violation of the laws. He said he was origination in the sale of arms; he said, also, that it would take some time, and a large clerical force, to make a comparison of the papers of the War Department and of the Treasury Department, and if it could be avoided he did not care to be at that trouble; that was just at the close of the session, and the matter was dropped.

By Mr. SCHURZ—Q.—Did you request the Secretary of the Treasury to give you such information as would throw light on the subject? A.—I stated to him what CHAMBRUN had said to me, and stated what CHAMBRUN's request had been to me. I did not make an absolute request.

Q.—By the CHAIRMAN—You understood CHAMBRUN, did you not, to say that, by means of that somebody had got moneys that belonged to the French Government? A.—He stated that, in this transaction, from three to four millions of dollars had dropped somewhere between the French Government and the Treasury of the United States, or the Ordnance Bureau.

Q.—Did he make any complaint of the manner of the sale by our Government to the French, or to anybody else? A.—I do not think he did at that time.

Q.—The substance of his charge was that moneys had been paid that the French Government had not realized the benefit of? A.—Yes, Sir; and some of the parties, he said, thought they might be used in determining the conduct of the French Consul at New-York, PLACE.

Q.—This was about a year ago now? A.—Yes, Sir; about one year ago.

Q.—When did you next have the matter called to your attention? A.—During the Executive Session in May last, CHAMBRUN spoke to me again in relation to the matter. He said that the French Government had been investigating the conduct of the Consul at New-York, taking some testimony in relation to it, and he thought it was a very bad transaction from beginning to end.

Q.—Did he state in any of your interviews the names of any individuals who he supposed had gotten this money? A.—Yes, Sir; he gave me the names of parties who might be implicated, possibly, in these transactions.

Q.—Please state these names! A.—He mentioned the name of Gen. RAMSEUR, and also of Gen. INGALLS, and then stated to me that he thought that parties in the Ordnance Bureau of the War Department must have been in collusion with the other parties named in these transactions.

Q.—Did he profess to give you any fact upon which he formed his opinion as to those individuals, or was it mere conjecture? A.—He did not state to me at that time very fully the facts known to himself, but at a later period he did, which I will state; nothing was done about the matter at that session; I, of course, was very busy in connection with my duties as a member of the Committee on Foreign Relations, in examining the treaty; nothing was done about it then, and so it rested until we came together at the beginning of the session, when he came to me again. He had several interviews with me at the opening of the session on the subject. At that time he stated fully what he thought could be proved, and gave me the names of other parties who had been connected with these transactions.

Q.—Let us have the names. A.—He mentioned the name of C. K. GARRISON and a Mr. HOWE, a gentleman whom I do not know at all. I do not know either of these parties.

Q.—Do you know where they reside? A.—He stated to me that Mr. HOWE resided at Long Branch, and if I remember correctly he said Mr. GARRISON resided at New-York, though formerly at St. Louis.

Q.—Did he name any other parties than these you have mentioned that you recollect? A.—No; I do not recall any others.

Q.—At subsequent interviews did CHAMBRUN show you a copy of a letter? A.—Perhaps some other matter should come before that; he stated to me that PLACE had been removed from his Consulate.

Q.—He was Consul General? A.—He was the French Consul at New-York; he said PLACE had been removed from his Consulate on account of his connection with this sale and purchase of arms, and had a trial in France in which he was acquitted, but still there was to be a second trial. He stated that he believed, if the part which all the persons connected with the transaction had played in it could be brought to light, it might subject PLACE, or at any rate he was anxious to get at the facts on account of the connection that would have with the trial of PLACE, which was about to take place in France.

Q.—By Mr. CARPENTER—Did you say he seemed to be anxious to acquit PLACE? A.—Well, I cannot say that, quite that.

Q.—By the CHAIRMAN—Did he appear to be friendly to PLACE? A.—He appeared to be interested in the trial.

Q.—By Mr. CARPENTER—Was he interested for PLACE to get the facts against him? A.—I rather judge he was interested for PLACE, as a personal friend, was I understand.

Q.—By the CHAIRMAN—I understood you to say that he said he thought the evidence would tend to relieve PLACE? A.—He stated this to me; That, if an investigation could be instituted here, he believed it would arrest the trial in France, or arrest proceedings there.

Q.—By Mr. CARPENTER—They was said since the trial commenced? A.—Yes, Sir; because certain facts would be brought out in the investigation here which neither the prosecution nor the defense could get hold of in France, and they would await the result of an investigation here before proceeding with the trial there.

Q.—By Mr. SUMNER—At what time was this conversation on that point? A.—About the time the Arms resolution came up on Mr. SHUMBULL's resolution for the reorganization of the Committee of Retrenchment; early in the present session he stated in one of the conversations that the French Government had entered into a contract with C. K. GARRISON to furnish fifty batteries, and that one of the conditions of the contract was that the batteries should be delivered within a given time, and if not delivered within that time the contract was to be void; that he was not able to deliver the guns within the specified time, and therefore the French Government—as the war had closed or nearly closed at that time—refused to receive the guns, saying that the contract was void; that Gen. INGALLS came to Washington in the interest of GARRISON and went to the French Legation, and endeavored to assert an influence over the French Minister to induce him to advise his Government to take these batteries, and pay the stipulated price; Mr. CHAMBRUN said that Gen. INGALLS was in some way to be the agent which he claimed, as contract for the French Legation, had given to the Legation in respect to their liabilities under the contract and he said he was surprised to learn that the French Government took the batteries, and paid, I think, $1,000 for them, although the time had expired within which they were to be delivered according to the contract; that some of these batteries he showed me a copy of a letter written by REMINGTON to LE CHEVRE, the President of the Commission on Armament at Tours.

Q.—By the CHAIRMAN—Do you refer to the letter which appeared in the newspaper in Mr. SUMNER's resolution? A.—Yes; that was the letter, and he expressed a wish that I should introduce a resolution into the Senate asking to have this subject investigated, which I refused to do on the ground that I was no longer a member of the Committee on Retrenchment, and that my motives had been somewhat misunderstood; it had strengthened the feeling against investigations, which had gone as a matter of fact, and as a member of the Committee, and I did not want to volunteer any further service of that kind. Besides I thought, as a friend of the Administration, if any subordinates in the employ of the Government had been implicated with such fraudulent transactions, it was my duty to state the case to the President and to the Secretary of War, and let them take the initiative and carry through any investigations of this kind.

Q.—By Mr. SCHURZ—That is what you stated to Mr. CHAMBRUN? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did he subject to that? A.—He did not.

Q.—By Mr. CARPENTER—Go on and give the whole conversation. A.—He agreed with me that that would be a proper course; on my way that morning to the Senate I met—I think in the street—Senator SCHURZ, and we entered into a conversation very naturally on the subject of the Arms resolution then pending in the Senate upon the resolution of Mr. TRUMBULL, and, either there or after we reached the Senate, I took this letter out of my pocket and said: "Here is the evidence that such a committee, if properly organized, should exist to investigate fraud against the Government;" I looked over the letter and said my thought so, or something to that effect; then in the morning hour I passed across the hall to Senator MORTON and sat down by his side, and stated as fully as I could what had been stated to me by CHAMBRUN, and gave him the substance of the letter, and asked him if he thought that it was my duty to go to the President and the Secretary of War and lay the whole matter before them; he said he thought it was; accordingly I took my coat and hat and went up to the President and told the whole case to him; gave the names of the persons who were connected with it, and read extracts from the letter to the President.

Q.—By the CHAIRMAN—Did CHAMBRUN furnish you a copy of that letter? A.—He did; I read extracts from the letter to the President; the President expressed a good deal of surprise at what I stated and what he heard from the letter, and he did not think that it would turn out that any fraud had been connected with the sales of arms, but expressed anxiety to have the matter investigated, and said that if any parties connected with the Government had been in collusion with persons who had been committing frauds upon the French Government they should be brought to punishment, and he desired that I should see the Secretary of War; accordingly I went to the Secretary of War and stated the whole case to him as I had to the President; he manifested a good deal of feeling; said he believed the whole matter had been conducted with great propriety, and was every transaction connected with the sale of arms was a matter of record, and he should be very glad to have the whole matter investigated and brought to light; he said he would himself have it investigated, and make a report to Congress on the subject; I said to him that I thought it would be well for him to see the Marquis DE CHAMBRUN, and hear from his own lips what he had stated to me; he said he should be very glad to do so; accordingly I agreed to state to CHAMBRUN that the Secretary of War would be glad to see him; this I think was either on the Friday or Saturday before the holidays—I am not quite sure which; on Monday morning, I believe it was, I received by mail a note from the Secretary of War stating that he should be engaged on Monday at the time when he was to see CHAMBRUN, and would like to see him on Tuesday, but it was too late for me to see the Marquis, because I left on Sunday night for home, so that I did not see him, and I knew nothing further till my return; on my return I called on the Secretary of War and I asked him how the interview had been between him and the Secretary of War; he said that he had had an interview with the Secretary of War, and that the letter of the Secretary of War to the Secretary of State in reply to REMINGTON was not satisfactory to him.

Q.—Did you see the letter which is in the pamphlet of Mr. SUMNER's resolution? A.—That is the letter; he said it was not satisfactory.

Q.—By Mr. SCHURZ—Did he mention any reason why it was not satisfactory? A.—He thought it did not meet the case; that was his statement.

Q.—Did he communicate that letter to you then? A.—No, he did not.

Q.—Did he, from memory, state his recollection of the contents of it? A.—I should think in a sort of general way; nothing very definite.

The CHAIRMAN—I think the Senator had better go on in his own way, and afterward we can ask questions.

The WITNESS—I afterward saw the Secretary of War and stated to him what CHAMBRUN had said to me; it was in substance that the letter was not satisfactory, and I expressed a hope that the Secretary of War might make his report as early a day as possible to Congress, so as to anticipate any action in other directions; I believe Mr. Chairman, I have stated about all I know.

By the CHAIRMAN—The Secretary of War has furnished the statement which is put into this case. You have seen it, I suppose? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—That is the report to which you refer? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did you furnish Senator SUMNER with a copy of the letter from REMINGTON to LECHEVRE? A.—No, Sir; I furnished him with nothing.

Q.—Do you know how he got a copy? A.—I do not. I have not the most distant idea.

Q.—Did you ever have in your possession a copy of the letter from Secretary BELKNAP to Secretary FISH? A.—Never.

Q.—Did you see the copy which was in the hands of CHAMBRUN? A.—Never.

Q.—You only got the contents of it from his statement? A.—From his statement; that is all.

Q.—Have you any knowledge, obtained from CHAMBRUN or any other source, as to the origin of the cable telegram, that the War Contracts Committee of France had passed a certain resolution? A.—Never; I know nothing about it.

Q.—Have you any knowledge as to how Mr. SUMNER did obtain copies from those letters? A.—I have not.

Q.—Have you any knowledge as to how CHAMBRUN obtained copies of them? A.—I know nothing about the matter.

Q.—Have you yourself any knowledge that any American citizen or any Government official, directly or indirectly, in any way received any of the moneys paid by the French for arms? A.—I have no knowledge in any way of the other in relation to it. I know nothing about it, only what I have heard from CHAMBRUN.

By Mr. CARPENTER—Which you have stated here? A.—Which I have stated to the Committee.

By the CHAIRMAN—Did the whole object of CHAMBRUN appear to be to investigate the matter for the purpose of ascertaining whether there had been moneys improperly received by Government officials or others? A.—I have known CHAMBRUN since 1867; I have been on pretty familiar terms with him; he has called on me frequently, and I have understood that he was employed by the prominent citizens of French citizens before the Courts of the United States; I understood from him that it was his opinion that this whole matter could be traced out and brought to light; it would appear from certain Americans had been the cause of arms, and that the Consul, PLACE, would be found not to be the only minor mixed with the transaction; and he was anxious to get at all the facts in order that they might be used at that trial, which was taking place or to be prosecuted in France.

By Mr. SUMNER—Did the Secretary of War say to you what you stated to impress upon him the propriety of an investigation, that such an investigation would be made by him? A.—Oh, yes; he said he would have the matter thoroughly looked into and a full report made upon the subject, because he was as anxious as any other party could be, if there had been anything wrong in this matter, to have it brought to light.

Q.—Do you understand any investigation to have been made by the Secretary of War? A.—I do not know about that; he made a report on the subject.

Q.—Do you understand the report which was submitted to the House of Representatives to have been the upshot of the proceedings? A.—Yes, Sir.

By the CHAIRMAN—You understood that report to have come out through your instrumentality? A.—I do.

Q.—That states the amount of the sales, and to whom made and when? A.—Yes, Sir.

SUMNER DECLINES TO TESTIFY.

Mr. PATTERSON closed his testimony about 11¼ o'clock, and Mr. SUMNER shortly after entered the door of the committee-room. He came forward with a somewhat nervous step, and, standing at the end of the table without waiting to sit or allow a word from any one of the Committee, he said, crisply:

"Mr. CHAIRMAN: I decline to be sworn; I will proceed to give my reasons."

He then read the letter of request from Mr. HAMLIN, Chairman of the Committee, which is the ordinary form of summons from a committee to a Senator, and said: "Now, in answer to that letter, I ask leave to read and file a protest." At this point Mr. SUMNER found the full light from the windows, toward which he was facing, too strong, and at the invitation of Mr. SCHURZ he took the seat of the latter and began reading his protest. It was a long paper, covering twenty pages of closely-written foolscap. He declared in strong terms that personally he objected to no examination; he would willingly submit the public acts of his whole life to the most searching scrutiny; but personal inclinations could not be a guide; the duties of a Senator must decide. The gist of his objections to testifying was that the Committee was incompetent, in a legal sense, to conduct the investigation. This incompetency arose, as he endeavored to show, from the rule of Parliamentary law governing the selections of committees. To sustain his view of the law he quoted Cushing's on Prudence, Jefferson's Manual, and, finally, went back to the history of the British Parliament as far back as the reign of Queen ELIZABETH. The principle which Mr. SUMNER declares was violated in the selection of this Committee, is a principle of Parliamentary law in regard to the reference of bills or the appointment of a special committee to report on a bill. He contended that, if the President of a deliberative assembly appoints such a committee, it should be composed of members friendly to the measure, or at least a majority should be friendly. Mr. SUMNER, in the precedents he cites, goes to the extent of declaring, that, if a committee be appointed of which one was not friendly to the bill, he ought to ask to be excused. Mr. SUMNER brought no precedent of such a question being raised to a Committee of Investigation as he made in regard to this. Nearly, if not quite, all the members of the Committee had declared before their appointment their fairness for the investigation, and so must be accounted the French Minister in it. They did not, however, in advance declare that they believed the charges made were true, and this is all that makes them so incompetent that Mr. SUMNER regards it incumbent upon him to decline to tell what he knows about the subject matter under investigation.

Mr. HAMLIN remarked that he thought the Senate could afford to rest its case on the protest if Mr. SUMNER could. The fact is, and the public will hear it with pain, that Mr. SUMNER, in his feelings of personal resentment, has overstepped the bounds of propriety, to say the least, in the matter of communication with French agents, and in the manner he has made a painful personal humiliation. Mr. CARPENTER, for the purpose of making the refusal of Mr. SUMNER to testify, a part of the records of the Committee, moved that the protest be placed on file, and that a subpœna be issued to the Sergeant-at-Arms to-morrow morning. This was agreed to by the Committee. Mr. SUMNER went out without so much as saying to the Chairman, "By your leave," before the motion of Mr. CARPENTER had been decided.

THE CUSTOM-HOUSE.

Remarkable Testimony of Ex-Appraiser Palmer—Conflict of Evidence Between Murphy and Palmer and Townly—Palmer's Convenient Memory.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 26.—Ex-Appraiser PALMER made a remarkable exhibition before the Custom-house Investigation Committee today, and brought with him the memorandum of the conversation between him and Mr. MURPHY, in which PALMER and TOWNLY had sworn that Mr. MURPHY had stated that the President desired the retention of CORRIGAN in the Appraiser's office. This memorandum, it has been sworn, was written by TOWNLY, from PALMER's dictation, on the second of the two days, on each of which, it is claimed, the same statement was made. On this point, about what Mr. MURPHY said in reference to CORRIGAN, hangs the dispute concerning this conversation, Mr. MURPHY testifying directly opposite to the statements of PALMER and TOWNLY. The result of the production of this memorandum, and the evidence drawn out from PALMER in regard to it, was to throw discredit and distrust upon all PALMER's testimony, and to convict him of such as not as had best be left to the reader to characterize. The testimony is to the effect that in August, 1870, PALMER had a conversation with MURPHY, in which no one else was present. On the next day there was another interview at which TOWNLY was present. After it was ended, PALMER dictated to TOWNLY, who took it down in short-hand, a statement of the substance of both conversations. PALMER went to New-York and on his return he received from TOWNLY a long-hand transcript of the notes, and this he put in his desk without reading, and never read it till after he was examined by the Committee in New-York recently, or about a year and a half after it was written. After PALMER was examined in New-York—at the suggestion of TOWNLY, who seems, rather a shrewd witness—he hunted up the memorandum, and, finding that it did not agree with his testimony under oath about the conversation in regard to CORRIGAN, he interpreted this to be a statement to make it so agree, and these words put in by TOWNLY in the memorandum, he said, seemed a lapsus, after it was written—forced the key point in dispute. It was also shown that he had made another addition to the memorandum, but on Tuesday telling Mr. Hoar that he (Townly) had testified that what was in this added statement was not in the memorandum originally, PALMER set to work to make the agreement with Townly's testimony. In short, it turned out that PALMER and TOWNLY had between them fixed up the memorandum to suit themselves, in order to sustain their statements against MURPHY, PALMER evidently being the one almost criminally culpable, though he showed much security in shifting the responsibility as much as possible on to TOWNLY. Concerning his relations toward the investigation, in answer to questions from Mr. HOWE, he testified that he had conferred with witnesses about their testimony, and had been in communication with Messrs. BAYARD and CASSERLY, in New-York and here, giving information beyond what he had given on the stand, by way of suggesting what witnesses to summon, and generally assisting the Democratic Senators, in the same way that Mr. DUNN had assisted the Republican Senators, only, as demonstrated from the manner of his testimony today, he had been trying to act under cover. The following is TOWNLY's memorandum of PALMER's conversations with MURPHY, and the interpolated sentence is italicised:

AFFRAINER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Aug. 19, 1870.

On Thursday afternoon, Aug. 18, 1870, Gen. E. S. JONES, Postmaster of this City, called on me, and, among other things, stated that THOMAS MURPHY, Collector, had told him, Johns, that he, MURPHY, had been informed that a man employed in my Department had made a speech in a political meeting the night before, which displeased Mr. JOHN V. GRIDLEY; whereupon GRIDLEY threatened that he would have him turned out of my office if he did not work with him; that the Collector was anxious that the man should not be turned out, and wanted me to call and see him at three o'clock on that day; the business of the office prevented me from calling, but I sent a note to Mr. MURPHY saying that I had expected to call at three o'clock but could not, and would call the next day at any time he should designate; he sent back word that he would be glad to see me at any time after eleven o'clock in the morning, as he did not arrive at the Custom-house before that hour; I did not call after eleven o'clock on Friday, (today;) met Mr. MURPHY and he conducted me into the Assistant Collector's office, where a long discussion took place in regard to the entering of goods to the public stores; Mr. MURPHY was called away by Judge PRINDEROOT, but requested me to stay at his desk and read the memorandum of my conversation, which I did; I found him alone in his private office with Gen. HASCH and Mr. TRAWILLIGER; these gentlemen immediately departed, and I was left alone with the Collector; he commenced the conversation by saying that, at a meeting in a certain district in this City, a man employed in my office made a speech in favor of having the roll of a member of the organization printed, which displeased Mr. JOHN V. GRIDLEY, who had threatened to have the man turned out of my office if he did not work with him, (GRIDLEY;) that he, the Collector, had need to go and draw GRIDLEY out, and that GRIDLEY stated in the Lincoln Club that Gen. GRANT was a scoundrel; the Collector then said that GRIDLEY must be crushed out, as he was an enemy of Gen. GRANT, and the young man must be turned out of my office; that he had told Gen. Grant about it, and he had expressed a wish that I should introduce a resolution into the Senate asking to have this subject investigated, which I refused to do on the ground that I was no longer a member of the Committee on Retrenchment, and that my motives had been somewhat misunderstood; it had strengthened the feeling against investigations, which had gone as a matter of fact, and as a member of the Committee, and I did not want to volunteer any further service of that kind. Besides I thought, as a friend of the Administration, if any subordinates in the employ of the Government had been implicated with such fraudulent transactions, it was my duty to state the case to the President and to the Secretary of War, and let them take the initiative and carry through any investigations of this kind.

Q.—By Mr. SCHURZ—That is what you stated to Mr. CHAMBRUN? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did he subject to that? A.—He did not.

Q.—By Mr. CARPENTER—Go on and give the whole conversation. A.—He agreed with me that that would be a proper course; on my way that morning to the Senate I met—I think in the street—Senator SCHURZ, and we entered into a conversation very naturally on the subject of the Arms resolution then pending in the Senate upon the resolution of Mr. TRUMBULL, and, either there or after we reached the Senate, I took this letter out of my pocket and said: "Here is the evidence that such a committee, if properly organized, should exist to investigate fraud against the Government;" I looked over the letter and said my thought so, or something to that effect; then in the morning hour I passed across the hall to Senator MORTON and sat down by his side, and stated as fully as I could what had been stated to me by CHAMBRUN, and gave him the substance of the letter, and asked him if he thought that it was my duty to go to the President and the Secretary of War and lay the whole matter before them; he said he thought it was; accordingly I took my coat and hat and went up to the President and told the whole case to him; gave the names of the persons who were connected with it, and read extracts from the letter to the President.

Q.—By the CHAIRMAN—Did CHAMBRUN furnish you a copy of that letter? A.—He did; I read extracts from the letter to the President; the President expressed a good deal of surprise at what I stated and what he heard from the letter, and he did not think that it would turn out that any fraud had been connected with the sales of arms, but expressed anxiety to have the matter investigated, and said that if any parties connected with the Government had been in collusion with persons who had been committing frauds upon the French Government they should be brought to punishment, and he desired that I should see the Secretary of War; accordingly I went to the Secretary of War and stated the whole case to him as I had to the President; he manifested a good deal of feeling; said he believed the whole matter had been conducted with great propriety, and was every transaction connected with the sale of arms was a matter of record, and he should be very glad to have the whole matter investigated and brought to light; he said he would himself have it investigated, and make a report to Congress on the subject; I said to him that I thought it would be well for him to see the Marquis DE CHAMBRUN, and hear from his own lips what he had stated to me; he said he should be very glad to do so; accordingly I agreed to state to CHAMBRUN that the Secretary of War would be glad to see him; this I think was either on the Friday or Saturday before the holidays—I am not quite sure which; on Monday morning, I believe it was, I received by mail a note from the Secretary of War stating that he should be engaged on Monday at the time when he was to see CHAMBRUN, and would like to see him on Tuesday, but it was too late for me to see the Marquis, because I left on Sunday night for home, so that I did not see him, and I knew nothing further till my return; on my return I called on the Secretary of War; I asked him how the interview had been between him and the Secretary of War; he said that he had had an interview with the Secretary of War, and that the letter of the Secretary of War to the Secretary of State in reply to REMINGTON was not satisfactory to him.

Q.—Do you remember what which is in the pamphlet of Mr. SUMNER's resolution? A.—That is the letter; he said it was not satisfactory.

Q.—By Mr. SCHURZ—Did he mention any reason why it was not satisfactory? A.—He thought it did not meet the case; that was his statement.

Q.—Did he communicate that letter to you then? A.—No, he did not.

Q.—Did he, from memory, state his recollection of the contents of it? A.—I should think in a sort of general way; nothing very definite.

The CHAIRMAN—I think the Senator had better go on in his own way, and afterward we can ask questions.

The WITNESS—I afterward saw the Secretary of War and stated to him what CHAMBRUN had said to me; it was in substance that the letter was not satisfactory, and I expressed a hope that the Secretary of War might make his report at as early a day as possible to Congress, so as to anticipate any action in other directions; I believe, Mr. Chairman, I have stated about all I know.

By the CHAIRMAN—The Secretary of War has furnished the statement which is put into this case. You have seen it, I suppose? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—That is the report to which you refer? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did you furnish Senator SUMNER with a copy of the letter from REMINGTON to LECHEVRE? A.—No, Sir; I furnished him with nothing.

Q.—Do you know how he got a copy? A.—I do not. I have not the most distant idea.

Q.—Did you ever have in your possession a copy of the letter from Secretary BELKNAP to Secretary FISH? A.—Never.

Q.—Did you see the copy which was in the hands of CHAMBRUN? A.—Never.

Q.—You only got the contents of it from his statement? A.—From his statement; that is all.

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Q.—Have you yourself any knowledge that any American citizen or any Government official, directly or indirectly, in any way received any of the moneys paid by the French for arms? A.—I have no knowledge in any way of the other in relation to it. I know nothing about it, only what I have heard from CHAMBRUN.

By Mr. CARPENTER—Which you have stated here? A.—Which I have stated to the Committee.

By the CHAIRMAN—Did the whole object of CHAMBRUN appear to be to investigate the matter for the purpose of ascertaining whether there had been moneys improperly received by Government officials or others? A.—I have known CHAMBRUN since 1867; I have been on pretty familiar terms with him; he has called on me frequently, and I have understood that he was employed by prominent citizens of French citizens before the Courts of the United States; I understood from him that it was his opinion that this whole matter could be traced out and brought to light; it would appear that certain Americans had been the cause of arms, and that the Consul, PLACE, would be found not to be the only minor mixed with the transaction; and he was anxious to get at all the facts in order that they might be used at that trial, which was taking place or to be prosecuted in France.

By Mr. SUMNER—Did the Secretary of War say to you what you stated to impress upon him the propriety of an investigation, that such an investigation would be made by him? A.—Oh, yes; he said he would have the matter thoroughly looked into and a full report made upon the subject, because he was as anxious as any other party could be, if there had been anything wrong in this matter, to have it brought to light.

Q.—Do you understand any investigation to have been made by the Secretary of War? A.—

THE NAVY DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Voorhees' Mind Not Yet Made Up—Question of Going on Without a Full Committee.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 26.—The Select Committee to investigate the charges against the Secretary of the Navy met this evening at 7 o'clock. All were present except Mr. VOORHEES, who has not yet, as he yesterday informed the Committee he would do, formally declined serving as a member in order to enable the Speaker to appoint one in his place.

Mr. SARGENT thought the Committee should be full before they proceeded to the investigation in order that all should have the benefit of the testimony from the beginning, and therefore he moved the Committee adjourn.

Mr. BARTLETT, counsel for DANA, in response to a question by Mr. BLAIR, the Chairman, said they would not go on until they obtained the papers they had called for, and it made no difference whether the Committee adjourned one or two days if that time was necessary to enable them to obtain them. Secretary ROBESON had not been called on by letter to produce before the Committee the contracts between the Bureau of Construction and Repairs and certain persons therein named. All the original contracts made with the Navy Department are in the Treasury Department, and, therefore, the call should be made on the Secretary of the Treasury.

Mr. BARTLETT said he had simply requested copies of the contracts, with the names of certain persons to be furnished.

Secretary ROBESON remarked that before he brought papers here he wanted to know that it was at the request of the Committee, and not at the request of any particular person. He had also been requested to produce the reports of the officers appointed to examine certain claims founded on contracts from March 4, 1869, covering all the transactions for the last five years. He should prefer to bring copies of the papers, if the originals were brought, lest he might be sure into whose hands they would go.

Mr. BLAIR said he understood the Committee directed him to receive the names of witnesses, and the character of the evidence desired by Mr. DANA. On that supposition he had written letters requesting the production of the papers. That was all he supposed he was authorized by the Committee to do.

Secretary ROBESON remarked that it was impossible to have them here to-night.

Mr. BARTLETT said that in asking for copies of contracts, &c., he did not think he would be met with technicalities. He wanted certain papers, but did not know the precise source they were to come from. He had asked for the papers in a general way, and should like to know how soon they could be produced.

Secretary ROBESON replied whether the Committee considered his reports as technical?

Mr. BARTLETT—You understand me to say so.

Mr. SARGENT moved that the Committee call for the original contracts, and that a subpœna issue for the attendance of Mr. JOHN ROGERS, of New-York, for Feb. 16 to March 26.

Mr. BARTLETT said if any further was to be taken to receive indirect evidence, he preferred, for in decisions between counsel, they should consider it as the best evidence, records from that possession. The course he thought to proceed in any other manner.

Mr. SARGENT did not press the motion, and the Committee adjourned until Thursday night.

There were present, besides the above mentioned, under eight witnesses, including WILLIAM FAXON, Ex-Assistant Secretary of the Navy, who arrived from Connecticut today. Ex-Collector [illegible]

[illegible]

COMPLIMENTARY.

[illegible]

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

HARTFORD, Conn., March 26.—There is little change in the political situation to be noted [illegible] Democrats have almost abandoned the caucus, and seem to acquiesce more or less in the nominations made by the Republicans. It is possible, but scarcely probable, that there may be some scratching. There are [illegible] Hon. R. D. HUBBARD, their candidate, and Hon. W. W. EATON, are announced to speak in this city Tuesday evening. Neither of these gentlemen have as yet had anything to say [illegible] Hartford Democrats are not inclined to be in any concern, as it is certain that the Democrats do not intend to vote for any candidate.

The close estimates which have been made show that the Republicans are certain to carry the Second, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Twelfth, Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Sixteenth, Eighteenth, Twenty-first and Twenty-third Districts. The Democrats are certain of the Third, Fourth, Fifth, Tenth, Eleventh, Seventeenth and Eighteenth Districts, while the first is doubtful, with the chances slightly in favor of the Republicans, as they lost the district last year by only twelve votes. The Republicans will, therefore, certainly have thirteen of the twenty-one Senators, and they have fourteen, while the lower House will be more largely Republican than last year. This is worthy estimate made today of the results to be expected from the recent congressional nominations, which, it is now believed, will be more likely to be over 500 than under that figure.

Meetings were held to-night at Suffield, when Senator NYE and Major HAGGERTY addressed a large audience, and at Simsbury, New-Canaan and Canaan, where the gatherings were addressed by Hon. [illegible] HALDEMAN.

The Democrats have announced meetings for to-night at Waterbury, West Winsted and Putnam, to be addressed respectively by Senator DOOLITTLE, Hon. H. B. CARPENTER and Hon. G. W. MORGAN, of Ohio.

The Democrats have been busy all day, and while it interferes with the attendance at the meetings of to-night, it is feared that if the [illegible] will be very heavy on election day and night, thus humiliating the vote and preventing the prompt transmission of the returns. [illegible] E. C.

Gen. Wilson's Opinion of the Campaign.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 26.—Senator WILSON returned from Connecticut this morning, and fully confirms the reports of the Times correspondent as to the prospects of a Republican success in that State next Monday. He says the Legislature is sure to be Republican, and that Gov. JEWELL will probably be elected by a majority of about 1,500. He says the "Liberal party" doubtless does not suit the Democrats.

OHIO.

The Republican State Convention—Prominent Candidates.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, March 26.—A very large number of delegates are here to attend the Republican State Convention which is to be held to-morrow. The hotels are overflowing, and a number of the delegates are at private houses. An unusually large convention is assured. The following is what the ticket will be from present appearances:

Secretary of State—A. T. WIKOFF, of Adams County.

Supreme Judge—JOHN WELCH, of Athens County.

Member of the Board of Public Works—E. K. FORTER, of Seneca County.

Resolutions will be adopted pledging support to the nominations of the Philadelphia Convention.

VIRGINIA.

Adjournment of the Legislature Sine Die—Without Passing Appropriation and Tax Bills.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

RICHMOND, March 26.—The Virginia Legislature, after having been in session for 113 days, adjourned *sine die*, this evening, without having passed either a Tax bill or an Appropriation bill. The Senate passed both an appropriation bill and a tax bill, but the House yesterday failed to pass the latter by 48 yeas to 38 nays—a constitutional majority, or sixty-seven yeas, being necessary. Today, a reconsideration of the bill again failed, by 47 yeas to 39 nays. The bill was considered crushed and oppressive in many of its features; but it would probably have passed had not the House inserted an independent section, levying a tax of two cents per bushel on all oysters carried to market in or out of the State by any means of transportation. This frightened the opponents of the bill by nearly every delegate from tide-water Virginia, and insured its defeat.

As many members were absent, efforts to extend the session failed in both branches. The Appropriation bill was not acted upon at all by the House. The worst of it is, that the old Tax bill, which would otherwise remain in effect, has been rendered inoperative by the repeal of the old Assessment bill, and the repeasure of a new one, to which the old Tax bill does not apply. All attempts in both Houses to introduce a bill to repeal the new Assessment bill, and revive the old one, failed.

It is said that the Governor will not call an extra session; but it is not exactly clear how he can get along till next December without appropriation and tax bills. E.

EARTHQUAKE IN CALIFORNIA.

Goods Shaken from Shelves and Walls Crashed—Sensation Twenty Seconds.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 26.—A shock of earthquake was felt throughout the State at 2:30 A. M. today. It was felt less in San Francisco than at Sacramento. No damage was done here. The central force of the earthquake appears to have been in the Sierra Nevada east of Visalia. At Visalia the shocks were sufficiently strong to throw goods from the shelves in stores and to crack the walls of some buildings. The sensation lasted twenty seconds, but was not felt by more than one-fourth of the population.

Parties 12 miles east of the mills twenty-four miles east of Visalia report a crack as of many cannon near sunrise. The earthquake evidently proceeded from that point, and reached with decreased force throughout the entire length of the State, but was strongest along and beyond the Sierras. Some slight damage was done at Visalia, but none is reported elsewhere.

The Salt Company of Onondaga—Sold by Elias Hoadley.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., March 26.—In a suit brought in behalf of the stockholders against the Salt Company of Onondaga, Elias Hoadley, F. Cunningham has been by consent of all parties appointed receiver of the property and the assets of the Company, with direction to pay the debts and divide the capital among the stockholders. The debts are understood to be about $50,000, and the liabilities are large. The property is thought to be depreciated to the extent of twenty-five to thirty per cent. The company was prosecuting, by the Board of Directors, some time ago, on a Trade Commission, a claim against the Company, which was denied by resolution of the Board, and the claim for future rents reserved upon the ground that during property transfer to the Company, and therefore, that the lease should be surrendered to the Sheriff.

A North River Propeller Afire.

At 3 o'clock A. M. today, the propeller Thomas McManus, lying at Pier No. 8, North River, owned by SMITH & HAMILTON, trader between this City and Newburg, was found to be afire amidships in the upper [illegible]

[illegible]

THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

The Tariff Report of the Senate on the Tariff—Government Director Removed—Secretary Stanton.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 26.—The action of the Senate today on the tariff was not only unexpected, but extraordinary. As the bill stands in Committee of the Whole tonight, the total reductions agreed to amounts to $20,000,000. Nobody anticipated such a blow, especially after Senator SHERMAN had hit so effectively from his sick bed. The Senate, as a body, has the key-stone of the arch, and seems to accomplish more in that direction. But it is possible that matters may be arranged, and that that House, in doing [illegible] Democrats have [illegible] the Senate. There are [ill

ENGLAND.

Position of the Gladstone Government—The Prime Minister's Predicament—Doings of Mr. Bright—His Views on Taxation—A Naval Scandal—The End of the Tichborne Case.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, March 9, 1872.

The general position of the Gladstone Government remains pretty much what it was. They are not on good terms with their followers, and rather disposed to be sulky and desponding. There is evidently no heart in anything they do. A man who is to be hung in a fortnight does not take much interest in the sowing of a salad crop which will not be good for anything for another month or two. It is said that Mr. GLADSTONE would be very glad of an excuse to resign. His situation is deeply mortifying to him. He is almost told to his face, or at least he cannot help reading it in other faces, that he is retained in office, not because people like him, but only because they do not see how just at present they can do without him; he is regarded by his own followers as a necessary evil, which they try to minimise by keeping a jealous watch on all he says and does, and by taking every opportunity of hinting that he must mind what he is about, and that they will not stand much more of his nonsense. There are some half mad folks who are more to be pitied than those who are, as the Scotch say, "clean daft;" they are put under a surveillance which they cannot help feeling acutely, though their friends keep up a certain show of believing them sane, and capable of taking care of themselves. They are not put in strait-waistcoats, but there is always a keeper or two at their heels; they are assured that a beard would become them very much, in order to keep razors out of their way; and for a similar reason, slops that can be supped are recommended instead of solids which require the use of a knife and fork. This is pretty much the painful and humiliating position to which Mr. GLADSTONE is now condemned. All his movements are observed with suspicion and distrust, and everything is done to keep him from indulging his weakness for loose talk on dangerous subjects. The other day he had only a majority of 27 between him and a vote of censure for juggling with an act of Parliament; and last night some very plain words were spoken on a kindred question—that of Ewelme Rectory. The rectory used to be one of the pickings of the Professor of Divinity at Oxford; but it was thought to be better that it should be held by a resident incumbent. The University, of course, wanted to keep the living for its own sons. The Professor is always an Oxford man, and an agreement was come to that the rectory should go only to such a person as might have held the professorship. Taking advantage, however, of the loose wording of the act, Mr. GLADSTONE, as soon as it was passed, appointed a Cambridge man to the living. This is in itself a very small matter, but it indicates a dodgey turn of mind which is naturally alarming. Mr. BOUVERIE, who is one of the wire-pullers of the Liberal Party, said last night, amid general cheering, that it was very unfortunate that Mr. GLADSTONE, "who was always actuated by the most upright and conscientious motives, saw things that other people did not see, and did not see what all the world saw." "It is this disposition of mind," he went on, "at which the public and the House have had reason to be alarmed. We all have our amusements at various times, but that of the right honorable gentleman, when he has nothing else to do, is to drive coaches and six through acts of Parliament."

Another member illustrated the conduct of the Premier in fabricating artificial qualifications by a sharp little parable. A friend of his had been staying at a country house, and while dressing a noise attracted his attention. He looked out of the window, and saw a kitchen-maid mounted on a horse, which was being led round the yard. He afterward inquired what it all meant, and one of the grooms, who had been leading the horse, said, "The truth is, Sir, we were going to sell the horse at the fair, and we wanted to be able to say she had carried a lady." The House of Commons roared at this sally, but of course it is not nice for a pious statesman to be likened to a roguish jockey.

MR. BRIGHT AND THE GOVERNMENT.

Notwithstanding the confident predictions of sanguine friends, Mr. BRIGHT has not yet resumed his post in public affairs. He sits in his study and writes letters, which are published from time to time, but he has not yet appeared anywhere in public, and he intimates that it may be some time yet before he does so. His last letter shows that if he did come forth it would not be exactly in the character of a champion of the Government. He agrees with an Anti-income Tax Association, which had addressed him, as to the odious and unfair character of the income tax, but it is not easy to see where the money is to be obtained which now comes from that tax.

"I see," he adds, "no chance of its abolition, excepting a lessened expenditure, and at present there seems no probability of the creation of a political party resolved to lessen the public expenditure, and adopting that policy as the one great article in its creed. I do not believe in Governments that cannot govern without taking seventy millions every year from the industry of the nation, and I hope the time will come when no such Government will be permitted to exist."

This is a pretty strong condemnation of the Ministry of which Mr. BRIGHT was lately a member, and is certainly not very generous treatment of his late colleagues, who have done a great deal more than ever Mr. BRIGHT did to reduce the expenses of the country. Mere general declamation will do very little in that way; what is needed is the practical revision of the public service with a view to getting the greatest efficiency at the smallest cost. It is the barest justice to the present Government to say that they have placed both the army and the navy on such a footing that there is not only, as compared with a few years back, a handsome saving, but that still more considerable economies will follow as a matter of course in another year or two.

"For myself," Mr. BRIGHT continues, "I should be ready to vote for such reduction of expenditure as would enable the Chancellor of the Exchequer to remove the income tax, or to abolish the taxes which add so greatly to the price of tea, coffee and sugar."

This is a very fair illustration of Mr. BRIGHT's conception of equal taxation. He puts in the same scale the tea and sugar taxes, which affect the whole population, and the income tax, which is an "odious and unfair tax" on certain classes. If the tea and sugar duties were removed, a large section of the community would escape taxation almost entirely, while the income tax would continue as a grievous and more unfair oppression than ever on the industrious middle classes, who already bear more than their fair share of the public burdens.

A NAVAL SCANDAL.

Although the English fleet is now in a highly efficient condition, that is more than can be said for the administration at the Admiralty. "Lord! Lord!" writes PEPYS, who was once Secretary there, and who unbosomed himself in his secret diary, "what fools they are!" But the loose, unbusiness-like habits of the Board are now more conspicuous than its folly. The Royal Commission which was appointed to inquire into the loss of the *Megæra* has just reported, not favorably to the management of the navy. They state that this ship, which was dispatched to Australia with a large body of troops, and had to be run ashore on an island in mid-ocean to save her from sinking with all hands on board, was unsafe when she was sent out, had probably been unsafe for several years, and had even been reported to be unsafe by the responsible officers of the Admiralty, only their reports had been pigeon-holed and forgotten. At the bottom of her hull her plates were corroded by the action of bilge-water upon unprotected iron, and this corrosion, which is necessarily slow, must have been at work for some years. Eight years ago she had been coated with some cement, which, from other experiments, was soon after condemned as a complete failure, but nobody thought of seeing what effect it had had on the *Megæra*, or of applying any other remedy to an admitted and dangerous defect. It was taken for granted that she was all right, and she was sent to sea with her bottom in a state analogous, as has been said, to what it would have been if a plate had been unscrewed from the inside. The Royal Commissioners have come down very hard on the dock-yard and other officials, but have let off the other representatives of the Department too easily.

THE END OF THE TICHBORNE CASE.

The Tichborne case collapsed practically on Monday, when the jury intimated that they had had enough of it, and formally on Wednesday, when the claimant's counsel submitted to a non-suit, and the Judge ordered the claimant into custody on a charge of perjury. A non-suit means merely that for the time a plaintiff abandons a suit, but on paying the expenses of that suit he can begin another. Of course, in this instance, if the plaintiff had not withdrawn, there would have been a verdict against him; and the intimation of the jury amounted to a declaration that the fellow is an impostor. If he is an impostor of course he is a perjurer, and his trial at the Old Bailey will be a foregone conclusion. The presumption is against, not in favor of, his innocence, and, unless he can bring forward some new unexpected evidence to prove that he is really ROGER TICHBORNE, he may make up his mind at once for twenty years' penal servitude. It is disgusting to see the kind of sympathy which has been bestowed on this scoundrel. Even if he were ROGER it is clear, by his own confession, that he is a fellow of the lowest type. He had stolen a horse and swindled an attorney in Australia; he published for his own ends a statement that he had debauched his cousin; he admitted that he had told innumerable lies, and yet noblemen and gentlemen were not ashamed to consort with him, to bet with him at pigeon-shooting matches, to back up his claims not only by personal recognition, but by pecuniary support. In common sense and justice he should have been held to be an impostor till he had proved himself to be actually the heir to the Tichborne estates, whereas a great many people were willing and anxious that, if there were any doubt, he should have the benefit of it. It has cost the trustees of the infant in possession some £100,000 to defend their trust, and they will not get back a sixpence of it. The claimant has no friends of his own, and the holders of the Tichborne bonds cannot be made responsible for the costs of the suit. Looking back over the whole story, the truth seems to be that the old dowager's tempting advertisement for ROGER suggested the idea that money might be got out of her in Australia without going to England at all; that next she showed herself so eager and disordered in mind on the subject that it seemed worth while to pay her a visit; and that when she, very much to the claimant's surprise, recognized him as ROGER, he was induced to keep up the game, and gradually went on and on till he could not go back. It must be remembered that he was encouraged in the imposture, not only by the crazy old dowager, but by the servants and retainers of the family, who found it to their interest to back up his pretensions. What at first appeared to be an almost incredible audacity, disappears when we observe the gradual steps of the swindle, and the unexpected encouragement which it met with. Whether the claimant is or is not NATHAN ORTON is a question still open to some doubt, although the evidence of identity is very strong. For the present he is THOMAS CASTRO, and it does not much matter under what name he gets his deserts. When first arrested he professed to be confident that he would be immediately bailed out, and several noblemen have been named as willing to become responsible for his appearance. But day after day has passed, and the bail has, I believe, not yet been made up. Even if he were free, he could hardly escape; he is too big and conspicuous a figure to be easily concealed, and wherever he fled to, if discovered, he would be pursued, and brought back. He has been weighed in jail, and found to be twenty-six stone. He has a modern bed instead of the usual hammock, and is allowed to have food sent in from outside, but his cigars and brandy have been cut off. The prospect before him is not very pleasant, but he had a merry life while it lasted, and made the most of his opportunities. Although the jury took all the evidence into account, it was the evidence as to the tattoo marks on ROGER, which were not to be found on the claimant, which seems to have been decisive; and it could hardly be otherwise. If this question could have been taken up at the outset, there would have been an end of the case; and it has been suggested that the Court should have more power to regulate the order of procedure and evidence.

ANOTHER STRANGE CASE.

No sooner is the Castro case finished than another strange question of identity is raised. A man named CHAFFERS has made a solemn declaration that Lady TWISS, the wife of the Queen's Advocate and Vicar General, led an immoral life before she was married, and he is now on his trial for perjury. He declares she is MARIE GHELAS, while on the other side it is maintained that MARIE GHELAS was the governess of Miss VAN LYNSCHEL, now Lady TWISS, and in personal appearance utterly unlike her. Popular sympathy goes very strongly with Lady TWISS.

F. H. J.

The Commissioners of Parks and Public Works Not in Favor of Increased Pay for Labor.

Messrs. GALVIN, SCHWARTZ and GEIS, a Committee appointed in conformity with a resolution of the Board of Assistant Aldermen, passed at Monday's meeting, waited on the Commissioner of Public Works, and the President of the Department of Public Parks, yesterday afternoon, to request that they advance the pay of the laborers attached to their Departments from $2 per day to $2 50. Mr. VAN NORT stated that the rate of wages prior to Mr. TWEED's administration was $2, which was raised by TWEED to $2 50. Then, however, ten hours' labor were required. He considered $2 ample remuneration, the hours of labor being now reduced to eight hours. This rate was in accord with the rate of the other departments, but if they would raise the rate he was perfectly willing to act in concert with them.

Mr. STEBBINS said the resolution passed by the Board was calculated to mislead. At no time was the rate in his department $2 50, but since the eight hour movement, when the hours of labor were reduced from ten to eight hours, the same rate was continued, which was practically an advance. There is no justification to increase the daily wages now, nor do the laborers themselves ask for it. They knew as well as he did that there are unfortunately too many men in New-York who would be only too glad to get work even at $1 75, aye $1 50; so that the proper movement, if any, that should be made now is to reduce the present rate, to enable the departments to give employment to a greater number of men. And here again is the difficulty, that there is nothing to employ them on.

The Committee then retired, and will report accordingly at to-morrow's meeting of the Board.

Commissioners of Emigration—The Need of Money—Supplies Ordered.

The Commissioners of Emigration met yesterday, Mr. O'GORMAN in the chair.

On recommendation of the Ward's Island Committee, it was resolved to purchase, at the next auction sale of coal, 1,000 tons of egg, 1,000 tons of nut, and 250 tons of stove sizes, averaging, it is claimed, $4 16 per ton, against $5 06 previously paid. The same Committee suggested that the Commissioners of Charities be requested to grant two acres of land on the south-west corner of Ward's Island for a burial ground for emigrants, and that shoes for emigrants be purchased hereafter from the Catholic Protectory in Westchester County, at ten cents per pair lower than previous rates; both of which recommendations were adopted.

The Finance Committee recommended that all bids for the Lunatic Asylum building be again rejected, and it was so ordered. They reported auditing bills to the amount of $2,237. A resolution was passed requesting a loan of $20,000 from the Broadway Bank, to which they already owe $250,000, the State owing the Commission $180,000.

The Jersey City Malfeasance Cases.

On the opening of the Hudson County Court, yesterday, Judge BEDLE announced that the case of the Police Commissioners convicted of conspiracy would be disposed of on Saturday next. The case of Messrs. VREELAND, WELSH and BUMSTED, charged with defrauding the city of $13,000 in land purchases, was called, but postponed until May on account of the illness of witnesses.

Motions were then made to quash the indictments against Commissioner EDMONDSON for conspiracy, and Dr. PRENDERGAST for extortion. The papers were taken by the Court and a decision will be rendered on Saturday. The same action was taken on a motion to pursue the case of the Police Commissioners to the Supreme Court.

The case of the Fire Commissioners was called by the State, but on account of the absence of witnesses was adjourned until this morning, when it will be taken up. The indictment is for having made alleged interested purchases for the Department without having advertised for bids, as provided in the new charter.

AN OLD MURDER.

Capture of the Man Who Slew O'Donnell in the Fourth Ward Fifteen Years Ago—He Uses the Knife Again—In Jail at Last.

At a late hour on Sunday night, the 17th of May, 1857, nearly fifteen years ago, JAMES O'DONNELL, aged twenty, was stabbed in the abdomen and fatally injured by MICHAEL HAYES, during a street fight at the corner of Roosevelt and Batavia streets. The victim survived thirty-six hours, and the assassin, who fled from the City immediately after the murder, remained at large until yesterday, when he finally fell into the meshes of the law, and will be called to account for his crime. O'DONNELL and HAYES had been attending a prize fight between two young men named MURPHY and COURTNEY, at the house of DANIEL LUDLOW, No. 45 Water-street. It was stated at the time that O'DONNELL and HAYES acted as seconds to the pugilists. At the conclusion of the fight, and while the parties were going home, a quarrel occurred in regard to the respective merits of the combatants. O'DONNELL, who at the time lived with his widowed mother at No. 45 Oliver-street, was accompanied by EUGENE SULLIVAN, a well-known Fourth Warder, JOHN TAYLOR and LOUIS E. ROCHESTER, who now lives at No. 111 Mulberry-street. HAYES was accompanied by his brother THOMAS, and several other friends. When the parties had reached the corner of Roosevelt and Batavia streets, the quarrel about the prize-fighters was renewed, and HAYES struck O'DONNELL a violent blow in the face. O'DONNELL returned the blow, and knocked his assailant down. HAYES sprang to his feet, and the men clinched. A desperate struggle, lasting but a few moments, ensued, and both fell to the pavement, HAYES being underneath. As the belligerents were rising from the ground HAYES drew a long bladed dirk-knife from his pocket and plunged it into O'DONNELL's abdomen, inflicting a fatal wound. HAYES and his brother THOMAS then fled from the scene of the affray, and rushed breathless into the Fourth Ward Station-house, in Oak-street, and informed Lieut. LANGDON, who was on duty at the time, that they had been attacked by a gang of ruffians in Roosevelt-street, and being in fear of their lives, demanded the protection of the Police. The Lieutenant sent a Police officer with them to escort them to their home. In the meantime, O'DONNELL, who sank to the pavement, exhausted from loss of blood, was taken into a neighboring drug-store, and thence to the New-York Hospital. Soon after the real facts were reported to Capt. MURRAY DITCHETT, then commanding the Fourth Ward Police, and officers were sent out in pursuit of HAYES, but he had disappeared, and no trace of him could be found. His brother, THOMAS, was arrested and held to await the result of the injuries. Officer NEIL DUFFY, of the Fourth Ward, who was personally acquainted with the assassin, was detailed to search for him, but did not succeed in finding him. On Monday, the 18th, O'DONNELL, being in a very critical condition, Coroner E. D. CONNERY attended at the hospital and took his *ante-mortem* deposition, in which the dying man distinctly charged MICHAEL HAYES with having inflicted the fatal wound. The man died on Tuesday morning. Coroner CONNERY subsequently held the inquest in the case, and a verdict against MICHAEL HAYES as the principal, and THOMAS HAYES as accessory, was rendered. The latter was committed to the Tombs to await trial, but all efforts to discover the whereabouts of his brother proved futile, and it was believed that HAYES had fled the country.

Thus matters remained until about a month ago, when JOHN O'DONNELL, a younger brother of the murdered man, accidentally met HAYES in the street, and, notwithstanding the lapse of nearly fifteen years, at once recognized him. O'DONNELL kept a watch on his movements until he was satisfied that HAYES was permanently located in this City, and he then instituted a search for the witnesses in the case. He succeeded in finding one LOUIS E. ROCHESTER, of No. 111 Mulberry-street, and, accompanied by this man, appeared before District-Attorney GARVIN, and made known to him the facts in the case. A search for the proceedings of the Coroner's inquest was made; but they could not be found, nor could any of the papers in the matter be discovered. If they had originally been filed in the office of the District-Attorney, it was supposed that they had been removed by some person interested in their disappearance. In this dilemma Mr. ROCHESTER made a formal affidavit, charging HAYES with the murder of O'DONNELL, and this affidavit was corroborated by NEIL DUFFY, who about two years ago ceased to be a member of the Police Department, but who was originally detailed by Capt. DITCHETT, to make search for the fugitive murderer. These affidavits were taken before the Grand Jury now in session, and an indictment for murder in the first degree was found against the accused. A bench-warrant was issued, and efforts were made to capture HAYES, but he had again disappeared. The warrant, on Monday, was given into the hands of Capt. IRVING, of the Central Detective Office, for execution. On Monday night, ROCHESTER met HAYES in the Fourth Ward, and in some unexplained manner a quarrel occurred between them. ROCHESTER, it is said, taunted HAYES with being a murderer, whereupon the latter assaulted him with a pocket-knife and stabbed him about the head and face, inflicting severe wounds. HAYES was arrested and, yesterday morning, arraigned before Justice HOGAN, at the Tombs Police Court, but for some reason which certainly requires explanation, the complaint of ROCHESTER was not taken and HAYES was discharged. ROCHESTER and O'DONNELL having discovered where HAYES was to be found, called on Assistant District-Attorney ALLEN, who referred them to Capt. IRVING. After an interview with the last-mentioned official, Detectives EUSTACE and DUSENBURY were sent with them to arrest HAYES. This last effort for his capture proved successful, and HAYES was captured as he was passing through Market-street, on his way to his residence, at No. 42 Monroe-street. He was locked up at Police Head-quarters, and will be taken before Justice CARDOZO, at the Court of Oyer and Terminer, today, to plead to the indictment.

HAYES is a man about forty years of age, is married and has several children. It has been ascertained that he left the City immediately after the murder and went to California where he sojourned ever since. He declined to make any statement in regard to the crime which is laid to his charge.

A Bold Burglary and a Spirited Chase After the Thief.

On Monday afternoon a party of three burglars concealed themselves in a water-closet on the third floor of No. 408 Broadway, and the premises were closed up before their presence was discovered. Waiting a short time after all the occupants had taken their departure, the burglars left their hiding-place and entered the store of ISAAC F. STILLITZ, through a window, and stole ten dozen of pocket-knives, valued at $85, and some articles of small value. The burglars then ascended to the roof of the building, forced open the scuttle, and passed over the roofs of the adjoining buildings until they reached No. 404. They forced open the scuttle and descended to the second floor, which is occupied by SYLVIUS LANSBERG, manufacturer of cheap jewelry. Here they forced open two safes, from which they abstracted $1,167 worth of jewelry. Forcing open the street door, the burglars passed out into Broadway with their plunder. At about daylight yesterday morning Patrolman MITCHELL, of the Fourteenth Precinct, saw a man passing up Broadway, near Spring-street, carrying a box under his arm. The officer hailed the man and asked him what the box contained. The man replied wearing apparel. The officer wanted to search it, and the man threw the box on the pavement and ran off down Spring-street. Requesting a private watchman to look out for the property, the policeman started in pursuit, and overhauled the fugitive near Greene-street. During his flight several persons had attempted to stop the fellow, but he had frightened them off by threatening to shoot, with a big door-key, which in the uncertain light was mistaken for a pistol. Finding the officer gaining on him, he turned at bay and threatened fire. The policeman, who had drawn his revolver, informed the desperado that unless he surrendered at once he would blow his brains out. The officer took him into custody and marched him off to the Spring-street Police Station. On being searched, the stolen cutlery was found in his pockets, and the box which he had dropped on the pavement contained all Mr. LANSBERG's jewelry, which was fully identified by the owner. Justice HOGAN yesterday recognized him as a shoplifter. On the complaint of Messrs. LANSBERG & STILLITZ, the Justice committed him in default of $10,000 bail.

A New Plan for the Relief of Fourth-Avenue.

Mr. J. V. HENRY NOTT, a practical engineer of this City, has prepared a plan for the relief of Fourth-avenue. He proposes to construct an avenue above Fourth-avenue as it exists at present, from and over the tunnel at Fortieth-street, in Park-avenue, to and over the tunnel at Sixty-seventh-street, and from the north end of that tunnel at Seventy-first-street to and over that and Eighty-first-street, and from the north end of that tunnel at Ninety-sixth-street to One Hundred and Thirty-fourth-street. This will make a continuous avenue from Thirty-fourth-street to Harlem river. This new avenue will be constructed of iron girders, resting on eight rows of iron columns twelve feet high and twenty feet apart each way, with proper foundations underneath. The pavement of the new avenue will be of wood, cemented with asphalt. On all the intersecting streets between the present tunnels a new grade will be made with a rise of six feet in 100. By this means the inventor believes that the necessity of sinking the track will be obviated, and his plan gives the City and property-owners an avenue clear of all railroad traffic, and affords the railroad companies even more facilities than they now have. Mr. NOTT states that there are only 150 buildings now standing that will be af-

THE GEORGIA RAILROAD BONDS.

The Charges Against Ex-Gov. Bullock—The Committee in this City—What they are After.

The "investigations" into the administration of Ex-Gov. BULLOCK, of Georgia, by the Legislature of that State, are nothing more nor less than efforts to make political capital by the Democrats against the Republicans, according to the statements of those who seem to be well informed in the matter. Col. E. F. HOGE, of Atlanta, and Capt. S. A. MCNEIL, of Randolph County, Democratic members of the Georgia Legislature, who are now in this City as a Sub-committee of a large joint Committee of the two Houses, have come here for the ostensible purpose of furthering the inquiries by taking testimony not accessible elsewhere. They claim that illegal railroad bonds to some fabulous amount have been issued by Mr. BULLOCK, and they claim to be published charges of complicity in fraud against certain gentlemen in New-York who are connected with the railroads of Georgia. As stated in the TIMES yesterday, however, the Committee to register the bonds which they claim to be illegal will not arrive in this City until the middle of next month. Mr. THOMAS J. SIMMONS, of the Georgia Legislature, is Chairman, and the Committee will come at the special invitation of the bondholders, who will pay their expenses during their stay.

The Committee now in the City is to be more general in its searches after fraud, and will look for proof of the charges that bogus railway companies were chartered "by the friends and accomplices of BULLOCK," for the purpose of drawing the subsidy of $12,500 per completed mile, which was granted to every new railroad by a law of the Legislature. Among those who were asked to testify before the Committee yesterday are Messrs. CHARLES L. FROST, President of the Brunswick and Albany Railroad Company, of Georgia; HENRY CLEWS, Treasurer of the same; Judge AVERY, also interested in one of the State roads; and the officers of the Fourth National Bank, the financial agents of Georgia in this City. One of these, probably the most important witness in the case, has evidence, it is thought, that will go far toward disproving the damaging charges brought against Ex-Gov. BULLOCK. He can show, it is said, by documentary proof, that every railroad bond issued of which he has knowledge, is under the great seal of the State in due form, and perfectly legal.

The question is asked, "If the Legislature is so sure that BULLOCK has been guilty of misconduct why don't they bring the matter before the Courts in proper form?" That the Committee do not even wish to hear his statement is evident from the fact that Mr. BULLOCK, who is in New-York, wrote to the Bond Committee just before they came to this City offering to return to Georgia and testify if they requested him to do so, to which the Chairman, Mr. SIMMONS, politely replied that they do not want him in Georgia. It is possible that Mr. BULLOCK may appear before the Committee in this City, but whether he does or not it is thought that their labors cannot end in establishing the charges of maladministration.

The Marine Hospital Service—Economy of the Administration—How Slidell Spent the Government Money.

From a report of Dr. JOHN M. WOODWORTH, Supervising Surgeon of the United States Marine Hospital Service, recently presented to Congress by Secretary BOUTWELL, in accordance with a resolution of the Senate, we are able to present the following interesting information:

NEW-ORLEANS—AN OLD TIME DEMOCRATIC JOB.

The New-Orleans papers bring the information that the heirs of Mr. SLIDELL are bringing suits to recover the property of their father confiscated during the rebellion. The New-Orleans Marine Hospital building long been known to have been one of Mr. SLIDELL's jobs, and it was located near his estate. "The United States Marine Hospital at New-Orleans is a marvel of stupidity and extravagance," the Supervising Surgeon says, "the building has never been occupied as a Marine Hospital, and it is to be hoped it never will be. The site for this hospital was selected in a swamp, and notwithstanding the system of draining which has been adopted and the improvement of the condition of the grounds resulting from filling up with earth, it is still an interior and an unhealthful locality for a hospital.

"The immense hospital building, which is of cast-iron, was commenced in 1856, and operations thereon suspended July 13, 1860, after expending over $500,000. During the war a large amount of work was done on the building by the Quartermaster's Department of the army, to fit it for a military hospital, including the erection of a kitchen and the flooring of the entire building. The total cost of the site and building up to date, exclusive of the outlay made by the Quartermaster's Department of the army, amounted to $28,134 24, and would, in my opinion require an expenditure of at least $200,000 to complete the structure in accordance with the original plan. The hospital is occupied at present as a branch of the poor-house hospital for colored patients, by what authority I was unable to ascertain. It is not probable that the building and grounds would sell at public auction for more than ten per cent. of their original cost; nevertheless, I believe it to be the wisest plan to dispose of the property. I therefore respectfully recommend that Congress be requested to authorize the sale of the same."

ECONOMY OF THE ADMINISTRATION.

The semi-annual statement of the Supervising Surgeon shows that that department of the Government service is managed with the utmost efficiency and economy. The statement shows the number of days' relief and amount of expense incurred for the care of sick and disabled seamen; also, hospital tax collected during the six months ending Dec. 31, 1870, and Dec. 31, 1871. The diminished rate of expense incurred during the six months ending Dec. 31, 1871, over the six months ending Dec. 31, 1870, amounts in the aggregate to over $40,000 or 17¼ per cent. saved to the fund. The collections of the hospital tax during the same period show an increase of ten per cent. in favor of the last six months of 1871.

Number of days hospital relief for six months ending Dec. 31, 1870	222,978 00
Number of days hospital relief for six months ending Dec. 31, 1871	196,905 00
Less number of days' relief during six months ending Dec. 31, 1871	25,071 00
Expenses incurred for care of sick and disabled seamen during six months ending Dec. 31, 1870	235,347 46
Expenses incurred for care of sick and disabled seamen during six months ending Dec. 31, 1871	195,133 62
Diminished expenses for the six months ending Dec. 31, 1871	40,213 84
Diminished per centage of expense same period	17¼ p. c.
Amount of hospital tax collected during the six months ending Dec. 31, 1870	128,427 97
Amount of hospital tax collected during the six months ending Dec. 31, 1871	138,947 25
Increase of hospital tax collected during the six months ending Dec. 31, 1871	13,519 28

The administration of the Marine Hospital service at this port deserves the highest commendation. The expenses at this port alone were reduced nearly $15,000 in the first six months of the present fiscal year. The reduction of expenses at Chicago for the same period was nearly $4,000, and at San Francisco over $15,000.

SIX MONTHS ENDING DEC. 31, 1870.

	On hand June 30.	Admitted.	Discharged.	Died.
New-York	156	1,086	965	48
Chicago	35	438	415	8
San Francisco	103	567	527	8

	Days of hospital relief.	Expenses.	Hospital tax collected.
New-York	34,644	$56,183 27	$22,944 10
Chicago	9,214	2,874 38	1,384 42
San Francisco	26,593	30,847 88	13,236 20

SIX MONTHS ENDING DEC. 31, 1871.

	On hand June 30.	Admitted.	Discharged.	Died.
New-York	187	576	621	27
Chicago	46	377	328	7
San Francisco	79	248	244	7

	Days of hospital relief.	Expenses.	Hospital tax collected.
New-York	20,709	$41,202 43	$25,237 38
Chicago	4,284	6,446 29	1,318 46
San Francisco	15,165	15,390 28	11,412 50

Gen. Anderson's Funeral—The Programme of Arrangements.

The funeral of the late Brigadier and Brevet Major-Gen. ROBERT ANDERSON, United States Army, will take place on Wednesday, April 3, inst., unless the relatives residing in Ohio shall meanwhile signify differently. The regiments of the National Guard, which have already tendered their services as escort, and been accepted by Brevet Major-Gen. MCDOWELL, are the Seventh, Col. EMMONS CLARK; the Ninth, Lieut.-Col. BRAINE, and the Seventy-first, Col. ROCKAFELLAR. The whole to be commanded by Brig.-Gen. WM. G. WARD, commanding First Brigade, First Division National Guard, State of New-York.

Of the Regular Army, there will be present four foot-batteries of the First United States Artillery, including Battery E, Capt. TAYLOR, and Battery H, Capt. HASKIN, which formed Gen. ANDERSON's command, while Major of the First Artillery, during the bombardment of Fort Sumter. There will also be a section of Light Artillery from Battery K, First United States Artillery, and four companies of the Eighth United States Infantry.

The veteran Sixty-second New-York Volunteers, known during the war as the Anderson Zouaves, under Col. NEVIN, as well as the Old Guard, Major MCLEAN, and several Masonic bodies, have also tendered their services and will probably take part. No orders have yet been issued by Gen. MCDOWELL, but the escort will probably only accompany the remains to the foot of Thirty-fourth-street, or Forty-second-street, North River, from whence they will be taken by steamer to West Point for final interment.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

COURT OF APPEALS—ALBANY, New-York, March 26.—The following is the Court of Appeals Calendar for March 27: Nos. 738, 122, 201, 150, 157, 118, 207, 205.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—IN ADMIRALTY—Held by Blatchford, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.—24, Aumach vs. steamer Creole; 61, Kelly vs. ferry-boat Manhasset; 176, McGlenn vs. steamer Argo; 167, Hance vs. propeller Nupha; 175, Irwin vs. steam-tug W. E. Cheney; 174, Bass vs. steam-tug W. E. Cheney; 185, Ryan vs. Heckscher, Jr.; 60, Anthracite Insurance Company, of Philadelphia vs. steam-tug Niagara; 62, Kemmeistel vs. schooner Defiance; 188, Nickerson vs. Baldwin; 150, Thomas vs. steam-tug Gen. W. McMann; 166, Babcock vs. propeller Electra; 12, Commercial Steam-boat Company vs. ferry-boat America; 186, Crandall vs. brig Wolfville; 189, Phillips vs. steam-boat Anna; 177, New-Jersey Railroad Transportation Company vs. propeller J. Taylor; 38, Johnson vs. schooner J. M. McMillen; 153, United States vs. a lot of lumber.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—Part I.—Held by Barrett, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.—186, Pullman vs. Brunner; 158, (R. C.) Pippey vs. Pond; 1290, Rhinelander vs. Lowenstein; 1142, O'Toole vs. Garrie; 1269, Anderson vs. Furnes; 1059, Muller vs. Peiner; 1227, Danbury National Bank vs. Moser; 1289, Stiff vs. Little; 821, Smith vs. Osborne; 1297, Beneughausen vs. Leavitt; 1089½, Rowell vs. Wells; 1299, Bryant vs. McKinney; 1491, Ohio Hydro-carbon Light Company vs. Lots; 1513, Tilden vs. Frey; 1522, Hewett vs. Mackey; 2521½, Fox vs. The Mayor, &c.; 348, Higgins vs. Hyatt; 1015, Mitchell vs. Reed; 1322, East River National Bank vs. Love; 1533, Slade vs. Wilson.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—Part II.—Held by Brady, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.—582, Mass vs. O'Brien, Sheriff; 453½, Grosstanger vs. Rosenthal; 467½, (R. C.) Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company vs. Central American Transit Company; 394½, Schepler vs. Preuss; 468, Rothschild vs. Farnberg; 24, Bliss vs. Levy; 43½, (R. C.) Lester vs. Union Manufacturing Company; 304, Alexander vs. Lewis; 2½, (R. C.) Hicks vs. Cleveland; 382, Peck vs. Gardiner; 264, (R. C.) Molpoch vs. Perry; 294, Quassaick National Bank of Newburg vs. Waddell; 358, Elmendorf vs. Wilson; 376, Kirk vs. Gedney; 438, Nollman vs. Bleecker-street and Fulton Ferry Railroad Company.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—Held by Cardozo, J.—Calendar called at 12 M.—23, Francestown Soapstone Company vs. Hanford; 47, Slade vs. Halsey; 65, Isham vs. Darrow; 35, In re Wm. McMahon; 91, Morris vs. Scott; 94, Snow vs. Feiney; 97, Bowne vs. Loveridge; 105, McGuckin vs. Koenigsberg; 127, Compton vs. Leland; 146, In re Geo. A. Hearn; 147, Barr vs. Arrowsmith; 151, Buddensiek vs. Frost.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Held by Barbour, C. J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.—1497, Duskey vs. Gannon; 183, Waldheimer vs. Lowenstein; 1607, Hynes vs. Dessher; 1105, Carroll vs. O'Brien, Sheriff, &c.; 613, Faris et al. vs. Peck et al.; 783, Murphy vs. Sharp, impleaded, &c.; 1563, Miller, Administrator, vs. Dorr; 1349, Collins vs. Mullin; 1349, Main vs. Pullman; 1059, Dace vs. The New-Jersey Southern Railroad Company; 1155, Hersvandy et al. vs. Krabe; 1738, Schanck et al. vs. Bartels; 1739, Quinn vs. Van Pelt; 1281, Mallory vs. West Shore Hudson River Railroad Company; 1863, Caldwell vs. The Hotchkiss Brick Machine Company; 299, Davidson, trustee, vs. Parker; 759, Blant vs. Marx; 1599, Emmons vs. Marshal; 1842, Sless vs. Moshool.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part II.—Held by McCunn, J.—Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Held by J. F. Daly, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.—68, McCoy vs. Gans; 473, Dart vs. Walker; 1065½, Schott vs. Wright; 1520, Moore vs. Rand; 1015, Elliott vs. Broadway and Seventh-avenue Railroad Company; 1269, Fox vs. Stillwell; 1409, Rothman vs. O'Brien, Sheriff; 1443, Martine vs. Quinn; 1293, Bauer vs. Mann; 231, Campbell vs. Richardson; 1094, Fitzsimmons vs. Kohner; 1280, Board of Excise vs. Reynolds; 1307, Board of Excise vs. Leringer; 1308, Board of Excise vs. Sullock; 1309, Board of Excise vs. Strudel.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—Part II.—Held by Van Brunt, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.—1483, Harrison vs. Gardner, Jr.; 1082, White vs. Continental National Bank; 1269, Mulford vs. Hitchcock; 1443, Milnour vs. New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company; 1534, Hussap vs. Milbank; 1535, Dale vs. Tompkins; 1536, Hamilton vs. Forty-second and Grand-street Railroad Company; 1537, Alexander vs. Aarons; 1538, Valentine vs. Lloyd; 1539, Schimal vs. Cohen; 1540, Forster vs. Cowel; 1541, Michaelis vs. Second-avenue Railroad Company; 1542, Cohen vs. O'Conor; 1545, Same vs. Same; 1546, Michaelis vs. Second-avenue Railroad Company.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part III.—Held by Shea, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.—9077, Laria vs. Ryan; 9220, Halbe vs. Cushing; 9819, McAuley vs. Davis; 8537, Vandervoort vs. Dahlbender; 9230, Lee vs. Crow; 9233, De Casse vs. Blumhardt; 9234, James vs. Cody; 9236, Mudge vs. Bayden; 9227, Brod vs. Inguanso; 9036, Lyman vs. Ryan; 9138, Finch vs. Hoffman; 9371, Fay vs. Durso; —, Delmage vs. Hesser; 8164, Hassing vs. Meyer; 9238, Radino vs. Ellinwood.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Held by Hackett, Recorder.—John Walker, burglary; Patrick Ryan, larceny; Henry Newman, grand larceny; Eustacie St. Valine and Libby Davis, (five cases,) grand larceny; Cornelius Mahoney and Thomas Ford, grand larceny; Wm. Long, grand larceny; Peter Wechsler, grand larceny; Rudolph Benken and Adolph Kautz, grand larceny; Simon Kneger, larceny from the person; Isaac White, felonious assault and battery; John Leonard, receiving stolen goods; Patrick Keeley, robbery; Daniel Bagley and George Harmon, felonious assault and battery.

DECISIONS.

COURT OF APPEALS DECISIONS.

ALBANY, March 26.—In the Court of Appeals decisions handed down:

Judgment affirmed, with costs—Bunn vs. Cornes; Gordon vs. Cornes; Hacket vs. Belden; Anderson vs. Dilleye; Reynolds vs. The Commerce Fire Insurance Company; Baker vs. Spencer; Speyers vs. Duncan; Austin vs. Strong; Leslie vs. Wiley; Finch vs. Parker; Filer vs. The New-York Central Railroad Company; Prosstier vs. Kuhn.

Judgment reversed and new trial granted, costs to abide event—People, &c., vs. The President, &c., of the Williamsburg Turnpike Road and Bridge Company; Hays vs. The Mayor, &c., of New-York; Hume vs. The Mayor, &c., of New-York; Read vs. The President, &c., of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company; Harris vs. Frink; Bank of New-Orleans vs. Matthews; Filer vs. The New-York Central Railroad Company; Grymes vs. Hone; Matthews vs. Cole.

Judgment reversed as to all the penalties included in the judgment, except one, and affirmed as to one penalty, and the excess of fare paid with costs in the Court below and without costs to either party in this Court—Wicks vs. The New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company; Wilde vs. The New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company; Hoyt vs. The New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company; Wilde vs. The New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company.

Judgment modified by reducing the recovery to $500, and interest from Jan. 5, 1865, payable in gold, and as modified affirmed with costs of the Court below payable in currency, and with costs to either party in this Court, and proceedings remitted—Phillips vs. Speyers.

Judgment of the Supreme Court and County Court reversed, and new trial granted, costs to abide event—Stephens vs. Santee.

Judgment of the Supreme Court reversed, and rehearing ordered before the Surrogate—Doty vs. Wilson.

Order of Supreme Court granting new trial reversed, and judgment on the report of the referee affirmed, with costs—Dart vs. Ensign; Cayuga County National Bank vs. Daniels.

Orders of the Special and General Term reversed and motion denied without costs to either party—In the matter of the application of Edward Schell, trustee, &c., for an accounting, &c.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—MARCH 26.

By Judge Sedgwick.

Reinhart vs. Spinger; Cookey vs. Hurd; Mead vs. Mead; Roesner vs. Harvey; orders granted.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART I.—MARCH 26.

Before Judge Barrett and a Jury.

OBLIGATION OF LESSEES OF PUBLIC DOCKS TO REPAIR—VERDICT FOR THE VALUE OF A HORSE.

James Clancy vs. George C. Byrne.—This is an action to recover the value of a horse claimed to have been killed through the negligence of the defendant. The driver of plaintiff's horse and cart, it appeared, had just delivered a load on Pier No. 34 North River, of which defendant is lessee, for the use of the Yonkers boats. After delivering his load, which was intended for shipment on defendant's boats, and while returning, the horse broke through the dock and was injured so that he had to be killed. It appeared in testimony that the timbers were rotten, and the dock so out of repair as to cause the accident. Defendant took the ground, and it also appeared in evidence, that the driver of the plaintiff's truck knew that this dock was notoriously rotten, and that the driver was, therefore, guilty of contributive negligence in going on it. The driver, in his testimony, admitted that he knew the bad condition of the dock, but that he thought he could pick his way over the sound planks.

The jury found in favor of plaintiff for $215, being the value of the horse, with interest, and the Court granted an extra allowance of five per cent.

Pelton & Smith for plaintiff; Ira Shafer for defendant.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.—MARCH 26.

Before Judge Brady and a Jury.

AN INTERESTING CASE UNDER THE ENGLISH BANKRUPTCY ACT—A HEAVY VERDICT.

Carlos Chamberlin et al. vs. David H. Lindsay and William G. Chittick.—This is an action to recover on three acceptances payable in England, amounting in the aggregate to £2,532 5s. 10d., gold currency of England, or $12,363 gold currency of the United States, with over two years interest thereon. Plaintiffs were and are partners doing business in Manchester, England, while defendants were and are partners doing business in New-York, with a branch house in Manchester, England, where all the English business was done, and through which the goods were purchased for which the acceptances in suit were given in payment. Defendants set up in their answer that under the English Bankrupt acts of Aug. 6, 1861, and July 31, 1868, they, as partners, and individually, on Dec. 1, 1868, made a composition deed, which was registered on the 28th of December, 1868, by the Chief Register in Bankruptcy; that in all things they conformed to the provisions of the act, and were thereby released from liability for this debt except to the amount of the compromise, (fifty per cent.,) which had been tendered and refused, and which they bring into Court. It appeared in evidence that at the time the composition deed purported to have been executed, one of the defendants was at sea in mid-ocean, on his way to New-York, and that from the nature of things the deed could not have been executed within twenty-eight days of the day of registry, as required by the terms of the act. It further appeared that the deed of compromise, so far as the defendant Lindsay, was concerned, was executed in England by one Kerr, as Lindsay's agent, and that the power of attorney from Lindsay to Kerr to execute the deed was executed in the City of New-York before a notary public, though the deed itself was executed before an English attorney or solicitor, as required by the act.

The evidence being in, Mr. Luther R. Marsh, for plaintiff, addressed the Court on the questions of law applicable to the validity of the composition deed set up as a defence to the action. Passing over the question as to whether even a valid discharge in an English Court of Bankruptcy could discharge the debt of an American creditor, of whose person the Court had acquired no jurisdiction, he confined himself exclusively to the question whether this deed had been executed in conformity with the provisions of the act so as to make it a valid defense against any creditor not assenting to it, as was the case with the plaintiffs. Counsel reviewed at great length all the leading English decisions on the question of formal execution of the deed, and contended that not only the deed itself but the power of attorney to execute it, where it is executed by attorney, must be attested before an English solicitor, that were it otherwise, the provisions of the act might be easily evaded by the debtor executing the power without the attestation provided for by the act, and the attorney then executing the deed with it; and that in this case the deed itself was invalid, inasmuch as the power under which it was executed had not been attested before a solicitor.

Judge BRADY held the law to be as claimed by Mr. Marsh, and the composition deed invalid as against the plaintiffs.

Verdict in favor of plaintiffs for $14,267 78 in gold, and the Court granted an extra allowance of five per cent.

Marsh & Wallis, for plaintiff; Orlando Stuart, for defendant.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.—MARCH 26.

Before Judge McCunn and a Jury.

A LAND SPECULATION—A HEAVY VERDICT.

John Herbert vs. Robert L. Pell.—This was an action to recover on two bonds, amounting to over $10,000, exclusive of interest, which had been given in payment of lands situated at Bound Brook, in the State of New-Jersey, purchased by defendant from plaintiff. The defendant set up as a defense that plaintiff had made misrepresentations to him in the sale of the land, thereby creating a want of consideration for the bonds. The jury found in favor of plaintiff for $22,807 67.

Roe & Macklin for plaintiff; John E. Ireland for defendant.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART II.—MARCH 26.

Before Judge Van Brunt and a Jury.

DANGEROUS EXCAVATIONS IN THE SIDEWALK—LIABILITY OF THE CITY FOR DAMAGES FOR INJURIES RESULTING THEREFROM.

James Costello vs. The Mayor, &c.—This is an action to recover from the City $5,000 damages for injuries sustained by plaintiff by falling into an excavation in the sidewalk on Attorney-street, between Rivington and Stanton streets, opposite some new buildings then being erected. According to the testimony on behalf of plaintiff it appeared that on the night of the 17th of March, 1868, he was walking to his home through Attorney-street, when he fell into this unprotected excavation, sustaining a dislocation of the shoulder and other injuries, which, during a year and a half prevented and still greatly impairs his capacity to follow his trade of a ship carpenter; that the excavation existed in the same place since the previous November, during which time, it was claimed, the City authorities were bound to take notice of its existence and see that the public were protected from injuries thereby. The defense relied upon was that the plaintiff did not exercise proper care to avoid the accident, and that it did not appear that notice of its existence had ever been brought home to the City authorities, in order to charge public liability. The question arose on the trial whether the excavation was confined to boundaries of the building lot, or extended to the public side-walk. On the part of defendant, witnesses testified that the excavation was confined to the lot, while on the part of plaintiff evidence was given that at least during three days before the accident the excavation extended across the sidewalk. The Court charged the Jury that if the excavation was confined to the private lot, the City was not liable; but if it did in any degree encroach upon the public sidewalk, and the Jury should find that this encroachment existed a sufficient time to attract the notice of the authorities, then the City was liable.

The Jury found in favor of defendant.

Gillen & Flanagan, and Mr. Trull, for plaintiff; D. C. Calvin for defendant.

Business in the United States Circuit Court—The Case of John Talbot, James Irving and Charles Callender.

In the United States Circuit Court, yesterday, Judge BENEDICT charged the jury in the case of JOHN TALBOT, charged with smuggling several boxes of cigars from the Havana steamer *Morro Castle*. After reading the clause of the statute under which the prisoner was indicted, he said that there were three points which the jury must consider: First, whether the cigars were imported from Havana, and were seized in this City; second, whether the prisoner aided in the illegal removal of the cigars; third, whether the prisoner, having the cigars in his possession, knew that they were smuggled property. The Government depended on the absence of the stamp from the boxes to prove the first; on the second, there was no conflict of evidence, as it was shown beyond dispute that the boxes were seized in the prisoner's possession; on the third, the burden of proof rested on the accused to show that he was not aware that the cigars were smuggled.

The case was given to the jury at 1 o'clock, and they were out till 4, when Judge BENEDICT sent for them. They answered through their foreman that they could not agree upon a verdict. His Honor observed that the evidence in the case was such that he could not believe there was any reason for confusion, and therefore he should refuse to discharge them. One of the jurymen said that the foreman required some explanation of certain points to satisfy him. In answer to the Judge, the foreman said he could not see there was any proof that the cigars came from the *Morro Castle*, and whether the cigars produced in Court were those seized on the prisoner. His Honor explained that it was not necessary to show that the cigars were imported in any particular ship, the proof of the possession of the smuggled article was enough; and on the other question, he briefly went over the evidence which had been given. The jury then consulted with their foreman, who, in a minute or two, said they had agreed upon a verdict of guilty, "with a recommendation to mercy." "No," said a juryman, starting up, "that was no part of the verdict." Sentence was reserved.

In consequence of District-Attorney DAVIS having to go to the Court of Appeals the trial of CHARLES CALLENDER, the national bank examiner, was put over to the next term.

The petit jury were discharged by Judge BENEDICT, yesterday, till to-morrow morning, as he intended to devote Wednesday to the hearing of motions.

The case of JAMES IRVING was called yesterday, but Mr. SPENCER representing that there was serious sickness in Mr. IRVING's family, and requesting time, the case was allowed to stand over to the next term.

The next criminal term of the Circuit Court will commence April 1, and Judge WOODRUFF will sit to hear cases.

Business in the Court of General Sessions—Sentencing Criminals.

The Grand Jury has found several indictments against Mr. HIRSH BERNSTEIN for libeling Rabbi AHRENSON. Mr. BERNSTEIN was brought to the District-Attorney's office yesterday, and gave bail in $1,000 to appear for trial. Rabbi LEBENKOCARO became his bondsman. Friends of Rabbi AHRENSON allege that the motive of the alleged libelous attacks upon his character springs from the opposition which he has shown to the sale of wines, by a Jewish house, for use at certain festivals of the Hebrew Church. These wines, the Rabbi holds, are not prepared agreeable to the laws of the Jewish religion, of which he claims to be an orthodox exponent.

The case of HENRY NEUMAN, alias Dutch Heinrichs, was postponed until Friday.

EDWARD GREEN, who is charged with issuing forged drafts on banking-houses in Europe, was arraigned and pleaded not guilty. He will be tried today.

The following prisoners were sentenced to State Prison yesterday: WILLIAM TULLY, grand larceny, four years and nine months; JAMES MURPHY, grand larceny, two years and six months; ELLEN MUNSON, pickpocket, four years and a half; JOHN MORGAN and JOHN O'ROURKE, burglars, two years and a half; JAS. JOYCE, grand larceny, two years and six months; JAS. BUTLER, same crime, one year and six months; EDWARD HAGGERTY, grand larceny, penitentiary one year; WM. BROWN, petit larceny, penitentiary six months; JOHN MCKENNA, violent assault, State Prison three years and a half.

ANTONIO CERVATA, was arraigned, charged with manslaughter in killing LAZARUS CARAVANTE, in front of a concert-room, No. 20 Mulberry-street, at midnight, on the 4th of June, 1871. The Court then adjourned until this morning.

Board of Apportionment—Issue of Bonds.

The Board of Apportionment met yesterday in the Controller's office. There were present the Mayor, (in the Chair,) the Controller, the Commissioner of Public Works, and the President of the Department of Public Parks.

The meeting was called to take action upon the following resolution, which was offered by the Controller, and adopted by a concurrent vote of all the members:

That in pursuance of the authority conferred upon the Mayor, the Controller, the Commissioner of Public Works and the Commissioner of Public Parks, by the provisions of section 4 of chapter 583, Laws of 1871, the Controller be and he is hereby authorized to issue in pursuance of law, from time to time, as may be required, and at such rates of interest as he may determine, not exceeding seven per cent. per annum, the following stock of the City of New-York, namely: City Parks Improvement Fund Stock, as authorized by chapter 290, Laws of 1871, to meet the requirements of the Department of Public Parks, $300,000.

The Board then adjourned.

Preying on the Bereaved Mother of Philip Lambrecht.

On Saturday last, a swindler called on Mrs. MAGDALENA LAMBRECHT, the mother of the murdered policeman, PHILIP LAMBRECHT, of the Nineteenth Precinct, at her residence, foot of East Fifty-fourth-street, and represented himself as an express agent. He told her that the Boston Police force, sympathizing with her in her bereavement, had subscribed $1,000 for her benefit, and transmitted to her a draft for that amount, the express charges on which amounted to $14. Mrs. LAMBRECHT, completely deceived by the plausible manners of the swindler, paid him $14, and received a draft on a banking-house in this City for $1,000, and the bogus express agent departed. Soon after it was ascertained that the draft was entirely worthless. Mrs. LAMBRECHT reported the swindle to Capt. GUNNER, of the Nineteenth Precinct, who detailed Officer MCGOWAN to arrest the man. Yesterday the officer arrested RUDOLPH KUBLER, of No. 235 Centre-street, who was fully identified by a lad who was present during the transaction of the swindle. KUBLER denies the accusation, and says that he was formerly a policeman under Mayor STOKLEY, of Philadelphia. He was locked up at the East Fifty-ninth-street Station to await identification by Mrs. LAMBRECHT.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

SENATE......WASHINGTON, D. C., March 26.

The Speaker called up the bill granting the right of way to the Mobile and Grand Trunk Railway Company. Passed.

RAILROAD GAUGE.

Mr. ROBERTSON introduced a bill to secure uniformity in the gauge of the railroads of the United States, providing that the Postmaster-General shall require as one of the terms of contract with railroads for carrying the mails, that the gauge shall be four feet eight and one-half inches, by the expiration of one-half of the duration of such contracts, subject to a reduction of one-fifth of their pay therefor; and also requiring the Department in making contracts for carrying through mails to discriminate against railroads that have other gauges; these provisions not to apply, however, to narrow-gauge roads, the gauges of which do not exceed three feet six inches.

REDUCTION OF TAXES.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Committee of Finance be instructed to report an amendment to any bill reducing taxes which shall repeal the internal revenue laws now in force, imposing taxes as follows: The tax on illuminating gas, the tax imposed by section 110 of the internal revenue act of 1864 as subsequently amended, and all taxes payable by stamps, except such as relate to distilled spirits, fermented liquors, tobacco, snuff and cigars.

Mr. MORRILL said that as the Tariff bill would come up at 1 o'clock, the adoption of this resolution now, showing that it was the purpose of the Senate to repeal a very large portion of the internal revenue taxes, would help the Senate to arrive at a common understanding on the subject, and therefore he hoped it would pass without debate.

Mr. MORTON said he did not fully understand what would be the effect of the resolution, and therefore he objected to its present consideration.

Mr. MORRILL then withdrew it.

TEA, COFFEE AND THE TARIFF.

The Tariff bill was then taken up at 1 o'clock.

Mr. SCOTT moved to lay aside the Tariff bill for the purpose of taking up the House bill to make tea and coffee free.

Mr. JOHN SHERMAN said that the tea and coffee trade was paralyzed by the uncertainty as to the action of Congress, and for the purpose of ascertaining the will of the Senate on the subject he would agree that the House bill making tea and coffee free should be taken up, though he would not vote for it.

The House bill was taken up, and Mr. SCOTT offered an amendment providing that it should go into effect on the 1st of July next.

Mr. TRUMBULL moved to amend so as to put salt on the free list on and after the passage of the act.

Mr. HAMLIN suggested that he should add coal, but Mr. TRUMBULL said he preferred to have them voted on separately.

Mr. JOHN SHERMAN said if these amendments were to be pressed, they would defeat the object he had in view in consenting to lay the Tariff bill aside.

Mr. TRUMBULL said he wished to bring the Senate to a direct vote upon salt. He argued with Mr. SHERMAN that there was a good deal of humbug in the "free breakfast-table" cry, and said that the people would be relieved five times as much per head by repealing the duty on woolen goods as by making tea and coffee free.

Mr. MORTON said he believed we could make tea and coffee free, make the proposed reduction of ten per cent. on the articles enumerated in the second section of the Senate Tariff bill, and repeal all internal revenue taxes except on spirits, fermented liquors and tobacco, and still pay off $50,000,000 of the public debt next year; and therefore he gave notice that he would offer an amendment leaving tea and coffee free, and repealing all laws imposing taxes by stamps except upon spirits, fermented liquors, snuff and cigars, and all laws imposing taxes on gas, the repeal to take effect on the 1st of October, 1872.

Mr. SCOTT said that if Mr. MORTON's amendment should prevail he (SCOTT) would think it a waste of time to consider the House bill further, and would yield the whole subject again to the Chairman of the Committee on Finance, (Mr. SHERMAN.) The question was then taken on Mr. TRUMBULL's amendment to include salt, and it was rejected—yeas 19, nays 32.

The amendment to include coal was also rejected—yeas, 17, nays, 35.

Mr. MORTON then offered as an amendment to the pending House bill the whole of the Tariff bill reported from the Senate Finance Committee, except the provisions relating to tea and coffee.

Mr. SCOTT appealed to him to withdraw the amendment, but he declined to do so.

The amendment was then rejected—yeas 22, nays 33.

Mr. MORTON then offered the amendment of which he had given notice.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, offered the free-list in the Senate bill as a substitute for Mr. MORTON's amendment.

Mr. SUMNER said he would vote for Mr. MORTON's amendment, although he regarded it as incomplete, because it would leave undisturbed the tribe of internal revenue officeholders now burdening the country. This ought not to be left to the discretion of anybody. The bill ought to contain a positive provision of extermination against the whole tribe.

Mr. MORTON said the Secretary of the Treasury had power to discharge unnecessary revenue officers, and that it must be left to him or some Executive officer to judge how many could be spared.

Mr. MORRILL's substitute for Mr. MORTON's amendment was adopted—yeas 33, nays 13.

Mr. WRIGHT then moved to add the second section of the Finance Committee's bill, reducing the duties ten per cent. on textile fabrics, and manufactures of iron, steel, earthenware, glass-ware, leather, and India rubber. Agreed to—yeas 32, nays 17.

Mr. SHERMAN gave notice that to-morrow he would move the Tariff bill as reported from the Committee on Finance, as a substitute for the pending House bill.

Mr. MORTON gave notice that he would renew his amendment for the reduction of internal taxes.

Mr. TRUMBULL said he would renew the amendment to make salt free.

Several other notices of amendments were given, and then, at 5 P. M., the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The bill authorizing a site for the depot of the Baltimore and Potomac Railroad Company at Sixth-street, between Pennsylvania-avenue and the Canal, came up as the unfinished business of Friday last. A good deal of excitement prevailed in the House over the bill, it being regarded as a contest between the Pennsylvania Central and the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Companies, the latter Company desiring to share in the accommodations, and to have a site granted for a grand union railroad depot.

After some time spent in filibustering, Mr. MERCUR presented a conference report on the bill for the removal of causes from the State Courts to United States Courts.

The report was agreed to, and the filibustering resumed, after spending the day in voting on motions to adjourn, interspersed with motions to take a recess, but without coming any nearer to a solution of the difficulty.

THE CURRENCY BUREAU.

Mr. HOOPER, from the Committee on Banking and Currency, presented the testimony taken before that Committee, in the matter of the failure of national banks, with a resolution that it is the opinion of the Committee that the general working of the Currency Bureau required a change in the head of that Bureau. The testimony and report were ordered to be printed, to be called up for future action.

Then the House, at 4½ P. M., adjourned.

Base-Ball Notes.

Up to the present time nine professional clubs have been organized and will be the contestants for the championship, viz.: The Athletic, Baltimore, Cleveland, Haymaker, Mutual, Boston, Eckford, Olympic and Atlantic. It is now likely that the Atlantic nine will be composed of really good players, SMITH, FERGUSON, CHAPMAN and MCDONALD, of the old nine of 1870, being in this year's list, while the remaining five are picked from the best amateurs of Brooklyn. The Eckfords have also got together several good players, but there are weak points in their nine as now arranged. These will probably be remedied by the substitution of the more skillful professionals seeking engagements as the season approaches.

The Mutual and Cleveland Clubs have recently adopted a code of rules for the government of their players, by which the latter will be compelled to abstain from the dissipation customary with professionals. Several weeks ago the officials of the Haymaker Club took a similar step by summoning their players to Troy and obliging them to lead a regular life and undergo daily training. The contract with PINKHAM has been canceled on account of the protracted ill-health of that player.

The players engaged for the Baltimore nine have been ordered to report for practice to-morrow, 28th inst.

The Union and Capitoline Grounds, in Brooklyn, will be opened for practice April 1. It is understood that none of the leading clubs will go South this year, but instead, practice on their own fields.

Many of the junior clubs have been weakened by the elevation of their best players to professional clubs. The Flyaways have been particularly unfortunate in this respect, as have also the Silver Stars and Union Stars, but the nines of last year will be in the field again with new players, the Montauks alone excepted, their tenure of existence having expired. It is to be hoped that in the absence of the silver ball the juniors will act when on the field in a manner becoming their amateur character.

Small-Pox in Jersey City.

The Medical Board of the Jersey City Hospital has declared the small-pox to be an epidemic of a virulent form, and has petitioned the Police Commissioners who have charge of the Health Department for increased accommodations, the buildings now used for the reception of contagious cases being overcrowded. They offer their services in the selection of a site, the arrangement of buildings or tents, and in the attendance on cases, and recommend to the people a more general vaccination. Despite the large number of cases, very few have thus far proved fatal.

The German Women's Hospital Society.

The German Women's Hospital Association, whose object is to raise funds in aid of the German Hospital, has just issued its annual report, from which it appears that the receipts during the past year, including a balance of $1,361 from last year, amounted to $7,293 10. The disbursements amounted to $5,312 15, leaving a balance of $1,980 95. The sum of $5,000 was paid over to the Treasurer of the German Hospital, and $242 were expended in aid of patients at the hospital. The receipts included $365 contributed by the members; $290 the proceeds of a picnic.

Sudden Deaths.

The following sudden deaths were reported at the Coroner's Office yesterday: PHILIP WAIBELL, aged sixty-two, of No. 382 East Houston-street, who fell dead at the corner of Houston and Pitt streets. MARGARET MCCARTHY, aged fifty, at No. 13 Roosevelt-street. BARBARA SWARTS, aged seven years, at No. 190 Third-street. GUSTAVUS W. SMILEY, aged thirty-five, at Ninth-street and Sixth-avenue. PATRICK GILBRIDE, aged forty, at No. 237 East Twenty-ninth-street.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—March 26.

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10½ A. M.

[illegible]

SALES FROM 10 TO 10½ A. M.

[illegible]

FIRST BOARD.

[illegible]

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—12½ M. AND 2½ P. M.

[illegible]

SALES FROM 12½ TO 1 P. M.

[illegible]

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

[illegible]

TUESDAY, March 26, P. M.

The Custom-house returns of the Foreign Trade at this port for the month of February have just been made up, and we present our usual summary for the month, and also for the first eight months of the current fiscal year, 1871-72, from July 1, 1871, to Feb. 29, 1872, in comparison with the figures of the corresponding period of the previous fiscal year.

The Import entries at New-York, for February were as follows, compared with the corresponding month of the year 1871:

	February, 1872.	February, 1871.
Dutiable Goods, direct	$21,033,598	$16,985,041
Dutiable Goods, bonded	14,570,487	12,046,484
Free Goods	2,424,359	[illegible]
Total, February entries	$38,028,443	$32,993,738

The amount of goods of the previous importations withdrawn from Bond during the month is $11,734,891, or $1,835,596 less than went into Bond; so that the value of Goods actually marketed for the month, including articles free of duty, is $36,192,846, upon which the Customs paid amount to $14,710,926, or, at the average Tariff, (including Free Goods,) of 40 ₩ cent. The amount marketed in February, 1871, was $30,621,491, upon which the Customs were $12,258,148.

There was also entered during the month Foreign Specie of the value of $177,701, against $2,498,601 in February, 1871.

The comparative value of Foreign Goods entered at the port of New-York, and of Foreign Goods actually marketed here in the eight months of the Fiscal Years 1871-72 and 1870-71, compare as follows:

	1871-72. July 1 to Feb. 29.	1870-71. July 1 to Feb. 28.
Total entries	$255,984,336	$212,282,682
Total marketed	*$248,189,144	$209,518,226
Customs thereon	103,103,736	91,307,333
Average tariff	41.15 ₩ cent.	44 ₩ cent.

* Of which Free Goods in 1872, $18,539,086, and Free Goods in 1871, $12,561,654.

The amount of foreign Specie, not included in the above, entered during the eight months, is $1,889,579, against $7,408,972 the previous year.

The actual monthly consumption (or values marketed) of Foreign Goods at the Port of New-York for the eight months of the Fiscal Years 1871-72 and 1870-71, compare as follows:

	1871-72. July 1 to Feb. 29.	1870-71. July 1 to Feb. 28.
July	$38,338,800	$32,032,030
August	36,273,463	31,160,062
September	27,030,290	26,866,565
October	29,585,451	24,082,692
November	25,733,341	21,521,720
December	21,169,270	19,252,605
January	32,131,584	20,531,522
February	36,292,846	30,621,491
Total eight months	$246,189,144	$209,518,230

The monthly Customs at this port received on Foreign (dutiable) Merchandise marketed, were as follows:

July	$11,624,557	November	$9,344,644
August	16,933,240	December	8,044,777
September	15,732,692	January	12,337,089
October	12,065,671	February	14,710,926
Total New-York duties collected			$102,105,936
Miscellaneous out-port Customs			3,880,987
Total deposited at New-York			$105,987,036

The Export clearances from New-York for the month of February were as follows:

	February, 1872.	February, 1871.
Domestic produce	$16,746,672	$18,259,778
Foreign re-exports	1,168,291	480,019
Gold and silver	672,857	4,082,000
Total February clearances	$18,587,820	$22,761,806

The Exports of all descriptions for the eight months of the Fiscal Years 1871-72 and 1870-71 compare as follows:

	1871-72. July 1 to Feb. 29.	1870-71. July 1 to Feb. 28.
Domestic Produce	$150,214,030	$139,840,919
Foreign re-exports	6,258,438	5,561,618
Gold and silver	24,822,938	47,332,152
Total eight months	$181,294,406	$192,734,689

The net out-go of Specie from New-York for the eight months of the current Fiscal Year, and for the corresponding months last year, is as follows:

Export, eight months, 1871-72		$24,822,943
Less Foreign Specie entered		1,889,579
Net outgo since July 1		$22,933,364
Last year, export	$47,332,152	
Less Foreign entered	7,408,972—	40,113,180
Reduced out-go		$18,179,816

This has been another field-day on the Stock Exchange in Erie, and the excitement exceeds anything of the kind in Stock fluctuations that we have witnessed since the Chicago fire panic of last October, with the difference that the *Bulls* are the great victors, although most of them are on the other side of the Atlantic. The *Bears* in Erie, who are the sufferers from their want of confidence in any party or combination of parties, at home or abroad, to put such a Stock up 25 or 30 ₩ cent. in a single fortnight, are scattered from Baltimore to Boston, and the out-of-town "short" accounts closed up in the last day or two are said to involve differences of 10@15@20 ₩ cent. Report assigns from $500,000 to $1,000,000 loss to a single account from Baltimore. The New-York accounts, on the same side, no doubt suffer to much larger sums, but here we are accustomed to heavy and violent differences in the fortunes of Wall-street speculation. It may be noted in this instance, however, that nearly all the losses fall at home, while the profits inure to the Exchanges of London and the Continent and to their correspondents behind the scenes in New-York. The sales of the Stock, which closed at 60 ₩ cent. last night, opened at 65 this morning, and springing up to 67¾ per cent. returned, before the close of the Second Board of the Exchange, to 65½ ₩ cent., and after the adjournment fell to 61¾ ₩ cent. From this there was an early reaction to 63¾@64 ₩ cent., and the final closing is noted below. The aggregate business was again to an enormous amount, though not equal to that of yesterday.

In other Railroad Stocks and in Pacific Mail there was an active speculation, and the first indications of the day were in favor of higher prices, especially on Pacific Mail, North-west, Rock Island and Lake Shore, but some appearances of dearer Money about noon, and the violent reactions in Erie, brought the general list to something of a pause, and the later business was reported dull.

In the Public Funds and in the Southern State Bonds and Railway Mortgages there was little interest manifested. The prices were steady as compared with Monday, but all the Brokers and Bankers connected with the markets abroad were so absorbed in looking after Erie that the usual profits or commissions of ⅛@¼ ₩ cent. on the Public Funds and on Gold were scarcely thought of. Gold was a fraction higher on the firmer demand for Bills on London held for an advance of ⅛@¼ ₩ cent.

The talk of closer Money between 12 and 1 o'clock amounted to very little by the close of Bank hours, when the Brokers generally made up their accounts at 7 ₩ cent. Currency interest, and in some instances at 6 ₩ cent.

After the late Boards the following quotations were made up as compared with Monday night. There was some abatement in the Erie excitement.

CLOSING PRICES—MARCH 26.

	Monday.	Tuesday.
United States New 5s	109⅛	109⅛
U. S. 5-20s, '65, May and Nov.	112⅜	112⅜
U. S. 5-20s, '67, Jan. and July	112⅜	112⅜
American Gold	109⅜	109⅜
Bills on London, 60 days	109⅛	109¼
N. Y. Central and Hudson	94⅝	94⅜
N. Y. C. and Hud. Debt Ctfs.	90⅛	90⅛
Reading	114⅛	114
Chicago and Rock Island	114⅜	115¼
North-west Common	82⅛	82⅜
North-west Preferred	94	94
Pacific Mail	62⅜	63⅜
St. Paul Preferred	81⅛	81
St. Paul Common	62⅛	62⅛
Ohio and Mississippi	48⅛	48⅛
Toledo and Wabash	77⅛	77
Western Telegraph	72	71⅜
Erie	60	64⅛
Union Pacific	38⅜	38⅛
Lake Shore	94	93⅝

At the very close of the Hall of the Exchange, at 5 o'clock P. M., the general market was strong.

Erie stock steady at 64⅛.

The latest figures for the various Public Funds of the United States are as follows:

[illegible]

The latest prices for the Miscellaneous Shares dealt in at the Exchange are as follows:

Del. & Hud. Canal	121⅛	Quick. Mining Co.	43
Maryland Coal Co.	22½	Quick. Mining Co., Pf.	53
American Coal	30½	American M. U. Ex.	72½
Consol. Coal Md.	41	United States Ex.	74½
Western Union Tel.	72	Pacific Mail S. S. Co.	62½

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, March 26, 1872.

Gold receipts	$386,415 67
Gold payments	1,064,809 49
Gold balance	67,998,116 48
Currency receipts	187,181 40
Currency payments	124,549 17
Currency balance	6,356,473 25
Customs	761,000 00

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—MARCH 26.

Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, old	99½	
City 6s, new	101	101¼
Camden and Amboy	124½	125
Pennsylvania Central	60⅜	60½
Reading	114⅛	114¼
Lehigh Valley	59¾	60
Catawissa Preferred	46½	47
Philadelphia and Erie	28½	28¾
Northern Central	38½	39
Lehigh Navigation	36½	43½
Lehigh Gold Loan		93¼

The Lake Shore Road earned in the third week in March $326,000 against $279,000 same week last year. The increase since the first of January is $610,000.

The week's exports of domestic produce have been to the currency value of $4,076,384.

We have been requested to call attention to the advertisement of the National Bureau of Migration in Kansas.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

The St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad Company's 1st MORTGAGE BONDS

are being absorbed by an increasing demand for them.

Secured as they are by a first mortgage on the road, land grant, franchise, and equipments, combined in one mortgage, they command at once a ready market.

A liberal sinking fund provided in the mortgage deed must advance the price upon the closing of the loan. Principal and interest payable in GOLD. Interest at eight (8) per cent. per annum. Payable semi-annually, free of tax. Principal in thirty years. Denominations, $1,000, $500 and $100. Coupons or Registered.

Price 97½ and accrued interest, in currency, from Feb. 15, 1872.

Maps, circulars, documents, and information furnished.

Trustees, Farmers' Loan and Trust Company of New-York.

Can now be had through the principal banks and bankers throughout the country, and from the undersigned, who unhesitatingly recommend them. TANNER & CO., Bankers, No. 11 Wall-st., New-York.

BANKING-HOUSE OF FISK & HATCH, No. 5 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK, March 25, 1872.

WE ARE SELLING THE CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE SIX PER CENT. GOLD BONDS at the rate of 94 and accrued interest. They are in denominations of $1,000, $500 and $100, registered, or with coupons attached; interest payable May and November in United States gold coin; principal payable in 1899, also in gold coin. Descriptive pamphlets, with full information, furnished on application.

We buy and sell GOVERNMENT AND CENTRAL PACIFIC BONDS, and receive them in exchange for CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO BONDS at their current prices.

We receive deposits and allow interest at the rate of four per cent. on balances; make collections in all parts of the country; issue certificates of deposit, and do a general banking business.

FISK & HATCH.

HARVEY FISK.

A. S. HATCH.

A SMALL AMOUNT OF THE CHICAGO, Danville and Vincennes First Mortgage Seven per Cent. Gold Bonds for sale at 90. As the road is finished and earning much more than its interest, the price is very low. Apply to W. B. SHATTUCK & CO., Bankers, No. 23 Nassau-st., New-York.

THE FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND Bonds of the Logansport, Crawfordsville and South-western Railway of Indiana, bearing eight per cent. interest, gold, free of Government tax, payable quarterly in New-York, are for sale by JONES & SCHUYLER, No. 12 Pine-st., at 95 and accrued interest.

The Pomeroy Breach of Promise Case—Gen. Butler Moves to Strike Out Portions of Defendant's Declaration.

In the United States District Court yesterday, before Judge BLATCHFORD, Gen. BENJAMIN F. BUTLER appeared as counsel for SADIE E. WILKINSON, of New-Haven, Conn., in her suit against MARK M. POMEROY, for breach of promise of marriage, and made a motion that certain portions of the declaration, or answer, made by the defendant to the complaint of the plaintiff be stricken from the records of the Court. It will be remembered that when this suit was brought by the plaintiff, the defendant filed a declaration in reply alleging that he never made any promise of marriage to the plaintiff; that he was a married man, and known to be such, at the time the promise was alleged to have been made; that the plaintiff was also married, and incapable of contracting a promise of marriage; and that in addition, she was violent in temper, of loose and intemperate habits, and had at various times pursued the defendant from place to place with a pistol and other dangerous weapons, whereby he was made to fear grievous bodily harm at the hands of the said plaintiff.

It was at this part of the declaration that the motion was made to strike out, on the ground that it was impertinent and libelous. Gen. BUTLER after explaining the nature of the suit, said he could have met this case by special demurrer; but the allegations in the answer were so abusive, so untruthful, so libelous, that he thought the only proper course was to move to have them stricken from the record of the Court. He said that they were so irrelevant to the real issue that he could only think they had been put in for newspaper effect. He criticised severely the action of the defendant in taking such a course, and said that if every allegation made were as true as it was false, it would not affect the real issue. All this rhodomontade was unnecessary to prove or disprove any point raised, and it sounded more like an article in a certain class of newspapers, than a pleading in a court of law. Having, through the wide publication given to it in the newspapers, served what appeared to be its original purpose, he moved that it be stricken from the record of the Court.

Mr. STEWART argued that all the allegations were material to the issue, but disclaimed any intention to wound the feelings of the plaintiff in the suit. He said counsel had acted in perfect good faith in the matter, and if there was any good reason to modify the answers, they were willing to do it. Judge BLATCHFORD took the papers and reserved his decision.

Tenebræ Services in the Roman Catholic Church.

It is the great peculiarity of the Church of Rome that it presents to its worshipers an extraordinary variety of services, each of which has a special significance and fitness for the period of the year in which it is celebrated. Among the most beautiful of these offices are those which are celebrated during Holy Week, and which are called *Tenebræ*. They commemorate two things, the darkness of anguish and desolation which came over the mind of the Savior during his passion, and also that physical darkness which overspread the City of Jerusalem when He had given up the ghost and the great sacrifice was consummated. These offices used to be held after midnight, that is to say, during the earliest hours of the morning, for by the traditions of the Church there can be no service after vespers. But of late they have been held in the afternoon and evening. Today they will be held at the cathedral at 3½ P. M., to-morrow at 5 P. M., and on Friday at the same hour. That part of the Gospel which narrates the crucifixion is read aloud, and psalms of penitence and wailing are sung. One by one, all the lights upon the altar are extinguished, and the organ gives forth a crash of discords to typify the earthquake and the rending of the vail of the Temple. A chant of anguish breaks through the darkness. Then the priest brings forth a little lamp, whose silver flame has been hidden behind the cross, and restores the light of reason to a benighted and pagan world.

The Controller's Payments.

Controller GREEN will pay today:

Laborers on big pipes, wages to March 15, 1872	$14,122 50
Laborers Bureau of Water Register, pay for February, 1872	982 00
Clerks, sweepers and cartmen in the various markets, pay for January and February, 1872	4,600 00
Also claims, which have been examined and audited, of arrearages of 1871 of Department of Public Charities and Correction	100,000 00

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, March 26, 1872.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs.	10	Pork, pkgs.	198
Brandy, (Cal.,) pkgs.	21	Cut Meats, pkgs.	1,026
Broom-corn, bales	69	Grease, pkgs.	49
Cotton, bales	811	Lard, pkgs.	1,180
Dried Fruit, pkgs.	37	Stearine, pkgs.	224
Eggs, bbls.	2,088	Butter, pkgs.	2,256
Flour, bbls.	7,555	Cheese, pkgs.	873
Wheat, bushels	10,630	Tallow, pkgs.	39
Corn, bushels	27,700	Dressed Hogs, No.	24
Oats, bushels	10,420	Rice, pkgs.	[illegible]
Malt, bushels	3,250	Sumac, bags	125
Barley, bushels	5,500	Starch, boxes	[illegible]
Grass seed, bags	1,108	Silver Ore, sacks	218
Beans, bbls.	[illegible]	Skins, bales	[illegible]
Corn-meal, bbls.	300	Tea, half chests	200
Corn-meal, bags	400	Spelter, pieces	1,395
Oat-meal, bbls.	700	Tobacco, hhds.	49
Hemp, bales	15	Tobacco, bxs. & cs.	1,231
Hides, bales	79	Whisky, bbls.	1,065
Leather, sides	15,400	Wool, bales	121
Oil, bbls.	59	Wine, (Cal.,) pkgs.	66

The export clearances since our last, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the brig *Hiram Abiff*, for Havana—[illegible] tons Coal.

By the bark *Carlton*, for Matanzas—5,041 shooks and Heads.

By the brig *Gem*, for Barbadoes—100 bbls. Pork, 25 bbls. Beef, 5,000 lbs. Lard, 108 bushels Peas, 600 bushels Corn, 250 bushels Oats, 50 hhds. Oil-meal, 200 cases Kerosene, 100 bbls. Shooks, [illegible] bbls. Corn-meal, 650 bbls. Flour, 250 bbls. Bread, 250 bbls. Crackers.

By the brig *C. M. Goodrich*, for Cardenas—[illegible]

By the brig *Eastern Star*, for Demerara—[illegible] Pork, 20 bbls. Beef, 100 cases Matches, 1,607 bbls. Flour, 300 bbls. Bread, 30 bbls. Crackers, 100 boxes Cheese, 125 bags Feed, 150 bags Corn, 100 bbls. Peas, 400 Shooks, 20 cases Acid, 100 bbls. Corn-meal, 20 Mules, 4 Horses.

By the ship *Resolute*, for Callao.—1 Matanzi, 37 chests Canned Goods, 205,848 lbs. Lard, 15,110 lbs. Butter, 96 cases Hardware, 70 cases Machinery, 35 boxes Handles, 70 bbls. Pork, 300 bbls. Beef, 36 boxes Potatoes, 20 bales Trowsers, 24 bales Domestics, 60 boxes Shoes, 20 bales Socks, 30 bales Jackets, 152 boxes Tobacco, 120 boxes Soap, 12 coils Cordage, 110 bbls. Pitch, 100 bbls. Resin, 100 cases Spirits Turpentine, 15 bbls. Machinery-oil, 2 bbls. Whisky, 50 cases Lard-oil, 5,893 lbs. Tallow, 287 tons Coal, 3,700 cases Refined Petroleum, 20 coils Packing, 371 cases Chairs, 18 cases Oil-cloth, 42 cases Furniture, 161 cases Sewing-machines, 125 cases Florida Water, 68 Trunks, 8 cases Clocks, 22,000 Staves, 91 pkgs. Lamps, 554 pkgs. Wooden-ware, 222,186 feet Lumber, 112 pkgs. Paint, 5 boxes Shoe-pegs, 11 bbls. Oars, 25 bbls. Oil.

ASHES—Pots have been steady and in demand at $8 25@$8 75; Pearls quiet at $10@$10 50 ₩ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Business has been very dull in this line, and quotations have been more or less nominal; sales, of 350 bags Costa Rica, by the *Ocean Queen*, were reported at 18½c.@20c., gold, ₩ lb. The week's receipts of Rio and Santos have been 20,508 bags; sales, 665 bags; stock in first hands this morning, as made up by Messrs. WM. SCOTT & SONS, 144,226 bags here, and 197,251 bags at all the distributing ports, the latter including 30,229 bags at Baltimore, 18,523 bags at New-Orleans, and 4,172 bags at Mobile.

COCOA—Has been quiet but steady, including Maracaibo at 32c.@35c.; Caracas, 18c.@[illegible]; Guayaquil, 12c.@15c., gold, ₩ lb., in bond.

COAL—Has been in quite moderate demand, within our range, with Liverpool Gas Cannel quoted at $12; House do., $17; Newcastle Gas, $8 per ton of 2,240 lbs.; Anthracite, $4 25@$5 50 ₩ ton, for cargoes. To-morrow, March 27, 120,000 tons Scranton Coal will be offered at auction at the usual monthly sale.

COTTON—Has been in more confident demand for early delivery, and has advanced ⅛c. ₩ lb.; sales 2,908 bales, including 1,883 bales to shippers, 960 bales to spinners, 194 bales to speculators, and 630 bales in transit. For forward delivery a fairly active trade has been reported at an improvement of ⅛c. ₩ lb.; sales 18,050 bales (2,400 bales last evening, and 15,650 bales today,) basis Low Middling, including last evening, for April, 100 bales at 22⅛c., 100 bales at 22 5-16c., 200 at 22¼c., none after 10th; [illegible]; May, 1,000 bales at 22 15-16c.; June, 200 bales at 23⅛c.; October, 100 bales at 19½c.; Exchanged—11-16c. paid to exchange 100 bales April for 100 bales May. And today, for March, 400 bales at 22 5-16c., 1,100 bales at 22⅜c.; April, 1,400 bales at 22 5-16c., 100 bales at 22 11-32c., 800 bales at 22⅜c., 300 bales at 22 7-16c., 100 bales at 22½c., 100 bales at 22 7-16c., 300 bales at 22⅝c., 500 bales at 22 7-16c., 1,000 bales at 23⅛c.; May, 200 bales at 23⅛c., 1,400 bales at 23c., 2,600 bales at 23c., 400 bales at 23 1-16c.; June, 200 bales at 23⅛c., 200 bales at 23 7-16c., 700 bales at 23⅛c., 1,100 bales at 23¼c.; July, 100 bales at 23¼c.; October, 1,300 bales at 20c.; August, 700 bales at 23⅛c., 100 bales at 20c.; November, 100 bales at 19c.; December, 100 bales at 19c. Exchanged—⅛c. paid to exchange 600 bales March for 600 bales May; 1¼c. paid to exchange 300 bales April for 200 bales June; 1-16c. paid to exchange 300 bales March for 300 bales April. The average quotations of yesterday's forward deliveries, as officially reported upon the bulletin, were as follows: March, 22.240.; April, 22.30; May, 23.00c.; June, 23.50c.; August, [illegible]; December, [illegible]. The receipts at this port today were 811 bales, including 239 bales from Charleston, and 572 bales at the shipping ports today were 6,301 bales and thus far this week 22,800 bales, against 19,934 bales same time the preceding week. The receipts at all the shipping ports since Sept. 1 have been 2,266,055 bales, against 3,387,712 bales same time 1870-71. The following official quotations are based on Cotton running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade quoted:

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York Today.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary	20	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛
Good Ordinary	21⅛	21⅜	21½	21⅛
Low Middling	22⅛	22⅜	22½	22⅜
Middling	22⅞	23	23⅛	23⅛
Good Middling	23⅞	23⅞	24	24

FISH—The demand has been limited; prices have not varied much. We quote: Dry Cod at $5 25@$5 75 ₩ cwt.; No. 1 Mackerel, $12@$17; No. 2 do., $9@$13; No. 3 do., $8 50@$7, ₩ bbl. Pickled Herring, $5 50@$6 50 ₩ bbl. Smoked Herring, 25c. for Scale, and 20c. for No. 1, ₩ box; Dutch Herring, $1 25 ₩ keg.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has attracted less attention since our last, but values show no material change. The offerings have been on a limited scale, and holders have not been urgent to place stock. The inquiry has been mainly from home trade buyers, and for lots wanted for prompt use. Sales have been made since our last of 7,600 bbls. all told, including inferior to very choice Superfine State and Western at $6 15@$6 55, inferior to good Extra State at $6 75@$7, good to fancy at $7@$7 50; poor to very good shipping Extra Western at $6 65@$7; poor to good shipping brands round-hoop Extra Ohio at $6 90@$7 10, ₩ bbl.

No. 2 Flour, ₩ bbl.	$4 75@$5 10
Sour Flour	[illegible]
Superfine State and Western	6 15@ 6 55
Extra State	6 75@ 7 00
Extra City, shipping brands	[illegible]
Extra Genesee	[illegible]
Extra Ohio, round-hoop shipping brands	6 90@ 7 10
Extra Western, shipping brands	6 65@ 7 00
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	7 15@ 9 25
Extra Western, trade and family brands	7 00@ 9 00
Extra St. Louis, ordinary and fancy	7 25@10 75

Southern Flour has been quiet, since our last, at former rates. Sales have been reported since our last of 550 bbls. at $6 50@$8 50 for ordinary to good, and $8 30@$10 75 for good to very choice Extra ₩ bbl. Canada Flour continues very dull at $6 90@$8 75 for Extra. Rye Flour has been in moderate demand within the range of from $4 10@$5 10 ₩ bbl.; sales, 300 bbls. Corn-meal has been inactive at $3 45@$3 70 for White and Yellow Western, quietly at $3 40@$3 50 for Yellow; $3 50@$3 60 for Jersey, and $3 76@$3 80 for Brandywine; sales, 150 bbls.

FIRE-CRACKERS—Sales of 4,000 boxes were reported on the basis of $1 07½@$1 10, gold, in bond; market steady.

FRUIT—The market has been generally dull, but quoted essentially unchanged as to rates; 2,500 boxes Muscatel Raisins were sold at $2 25; and job lots of boxes Layer Raisins at $2 50 per box, and of lots of other kinds at former figures. We quote: Layer Raisins at $2 50 ₩ box; Valencia Raisins, 11½c.@12c.; Currants, 7¼c.@7½c.; Almonds, 13½c.@19c.; Figs, 12c.@20c.; Turkish Prunes, 9½c.@10c.; Brazil Nuts, 7½c.; Dates, 7c.; Filberts, 11½c.@11¾c. ₩ lb.; Canton Ginger, $8@$9 25 ₩ case; Sardines, 31½c.@32c., currency, ₩ quarter box.

GRAIN—Wheat has been depressed and lower. The demand has been quite limited for shipment and milling, and the bids have been generally below the views of owners. The offerings have been on the increase, particularly of Spring, though sellers have been reluctant to make concessions on prime stock sufficient to induce buyers to operate with freedom. There has been some speculative inquiry noted. Sales have been reported since our last of 51,000 bushels at $1 90 for extra choice Michigan, from store, for milling at the South; $1 73@$1 80 for ordinary to fair White Western, in small lots; $1 65@$1 71 for Red and Amber Jersey, Pennsylvania and Western, in car lots; $1 54 for (a boat-load of) prime No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, in store; and $1 50 (reported) for (four boat-loads of) No. 2 Chicago Spring, in store, the latter on speculative account....Corn has been in less request, and again quoted cheaper, closing heavily; sales have been reported since our last of 58,000 bushels at 69½c.@70½c. for New Mixed, in lots, closing at about 70c. for prime samples, delivered; 71c.@71½c. for Yellow and White Western, and 71c.@71½c. for Yellow Southern, ₩ bushel....Rye has been moderately inquired for on the basis of 88½c. for Western, in store, with sales reported of about 5,000 bushels at the quoted rate....Barley and Barley Malt have been dull, and heavy within the previous range....Oats have been active and firm, with the main call for mixed Western, in store. Sales have been reported since our last of 67,500 bushels at 55½@56c. for Mixed Western, from track and afloat; 55½c.@56c. for Mixed Western in store; 58c. for Mixed State and 55½c.@58½c. for ordinary to very choice White Western and Ohio, from store, track and delivered, the latter rate for choice.

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Have been quiet at former figures; 500 rolls Domestic were sold at 16½c.@17c.

HAY—Bale Hay has been in rather better supply and demand, and prices have been quoted steady at $1 30@$1 35 for shipping, and $1 40@$1 75 for local use, ₩ 100 lbs.; Clover Hay, 80c.@90c. Straw has been in moderate request at from 50c.@$1 15 for the range of quality, Short and Long, ₩ 100 lbs.

HEMP—Has been dull since our last, within our previous range, including American at $150@$160 for Undressed, and $230@$280 for Dressed, ₩ ton; Russian, $225, gold, ₩ ton; Manila, 12½c.@12¾c.; Sisal, 11c.@11½c., gold; Jute, 5¼c.@7c.; Jute Butts, 3⅛c., currency, ₩ lb.

HIDES—Have been held with confidence on a very moderate offering of desirable stock, but have been quiet; sales 700 Buenos Ayres at 29½c., gold, and 1,500 Dry Texas on private terms.

LATHS—Have been in request and quoted steady at $3 ₩ thousand.

LIME—Rockland has been steady but quiet at $1 30 for Common, and $2 for Lump, ₩ bbl.

METALS—Ingot Copper shows a further decided improvement as to price on unrestricted offerings and a good demand; sales since our last, 1,500,000 lbs. at 32c.@32½c., cash, and 32½c.@33c. for June to August delivery, closing buoyantly. Iron has been quoted firmer, on a reduced stock and fairly active call, with sales reported of 450 tons Glengarnock Pig, seller March and April, on private terms, closing on the spot at $51@$52; 100 tons Eglinton Pig on private terms, closing at $50; 4,000 tons English Rails, 4,000 tons American do., 500 tons old Rails, 450 tons old Double-headed do., and 800 tons Wrought Scrap, on private terms. Lead and spelter have been held with a fair show of confidence, but have been quiet. Pig-tin has been in good request, and sales have been reported of 300 slabs Straits at 40c., closing at 40½c.@40¾c.; and English quoted at 39½c., and Banca, 40c., gold, ₩ lb. Tin Plates have been buoyant in price, in the last instance of $12 25@$12 37½, gold, for I. C. Charcoal, though business has been on a restricted scale; sales 500 boxes Coke Terne at $9 25, gold.

MOLASSES—Has been very dull, since our last, within our previous range. We quote: Porto Rico at 35c.@60c. for old, and 38c.@65c. for new; Cuba, 18c.@35c. for old, and 21c.@38c. for new; English Islands, 25c.@50c. for New, and New-Orleans, 40c.@70c. for new, ₩ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—An unusually active call prevailed again today for Resin, but at much easier prices, on freer offerings, partly to arrive; sales have been reported of 12,000 bbls. Strained, to arrive and from yard, within the reduced range of from $5 20@$5 25, ₩ 280 lbs....Tar has been dull and heavy.... Spirits Turpentine has been moderately inquired for, and quoted firm, with sales reported since our last of 200 bbls., in lots, at from 71c.@72½c., closing at 71c. for full lots, ₩ gallon.

OILS—Linseed has been salable and buoyant in price. Whale and Sperm have been quiet at former figures. Lard and Cotton-seed Oils have been in fair request at uniform rates. Menhaden has been in demand and quoted firm. We quote: Crude Whale at [illegible]; Bleached Winter Whale at [illegible]; Crude Sperm at $1 @$1 62; Unbleached Sperm at $1 72½c.@$1 75; Bleached at $1 80; Lard-oil, Fall and Winter, 88c.@90c.; Red Oil at 47½c.@48c. do. Saponified, 58½c.; Linseed-oil at 85c. in jobbing lots, in casks; Olive-oil at $1 27½@$1 40, in casks; Menhaden at 55c.@58c.; Extra Bleached do. at 72½c.; Crude Cotton-seed Oil at 55c.@[illegible]; Yellow, 67c.@68c.; White, 65c.@70c. ₩ gallon; Palm-oil, 9c.@9½c.

PETROLEUM—The dealings have been light in all kinds, though buyers have had any existing advantage as to rates....Refined has been rather inactive at 23¾c.@23⅞c. for early delivery, with sales reported since our last of 2,500 bbls. at 23¾c.@23⅞c. At Philadelphia the current quotations for prompt delivery were 21¼c.@21½c.; early half of April at 21½c.@21¾c.; about half of do. at 22c.@22½c. Sales have been reported of 1,000 do. for early delivery, at 21½c., with returns....Refined, in cases, has been in slack request at 27½c.@28c. here....Crude ruled quiet at 12½c.@12¾c. ₩ gallon.... Shipping Crude at 12c....Naphtha dull within a range of from 10½c.@10¾c....From the Creek the advices are of a dull market with Upper and Lower Road deliveries quoted essentially unchanged.

PROVISIONS—There has been a moderate jobbing call for Pork, for prompt delivery, with values quoted about as before, the advantage having been in favor of buyers. Sales have been reported of 750 bbls. at $13@$13 50 for new Western Mess, $13 for new City Mess, $12 50@$12 62½ for old Mess, $11 for Extra Prime, ₩ bbl. For forward delivery a fair inquiry prevailed, and sales were reported of 4,500 bbls. new Western Mess, including 1,000 bbls., seller March, at $13; 250 bbls., seller April, at $13, and 200 bbls., seller July, at $13 50 ₩ bbl....Dressed Hogs continued in limited demand at 6⅜c.@6½c. for City, ₩ lb....Cut-meats have been in fair request at uniform rates, ranging from 8½c.@9½c. for Dry-salted and Sweet-pickled Hams, and 4½c.@5½c. for Shoulders, ₩ lb. The reported sales since our last include 700 pkgs. Hams within the quoted range; 80 boxes Shoulders, part at 5c., and 50,000 lbs. Rough Sides, at 6c....Bacon has been in moderate request, but at prices a shade under the views of holders, who were reluctant to make concessions, thus checking business; sales have been reported since our last of 150 boxes short Rib at 6⅞c.; 630 boxes Western and City Long Clear at 6⅞c.@7c., and 275 boxes Short Clear at 7¼c....Lard has been rather lightly dealt in, for early delivery, and a shade easier prices. Sales have been reported of 730 tcs. and bbls. for early delivery, at 8⅞c.@9¼c. for No. 1 to choice Steam and Kettle-rendered, chiefly at 8⅞c.@9c. for good to prime Western Steam; 9½c. for prime Kettle-rendered; 9⅛c.@9⅜c. for prime to choice City Steam and Kettle; 8⅞c. for No. 1, and 9¼c.@9⅜c. for Refined. For forward delivery a brisk demand has been noted, but at a shade off yesterday's prices, and sales have been reported of 6,000 tcs. prime Western Steam, including 3,750 tcs. seller April, at 9c., 250 tcs., seller May, at 9 1-16c., and 2,000 tcs. seller June, at 9⅛c. ₩ lb....Beef continues in moderate request at from $7 50@$10 for Mess and $10@$12 50 for Extra Mess; sales, 125 bbls. Tierce Beef has been very quiet at from $12@$18 for new Prime Mess, and $19@$21 for India Mess, and $22@$23 for City Extra do. ₩ tierce. Beef Hams have been in light demand at $22@$26, as the extremes; sales, 125 bbls.

SEEDS—Clover has been moderately sought after at steady rates; sales, 600 bags at 9⅝c. for Indiana, 9c. for Ohio, and 10½c. for State. Nothing really new in other kinds.

SUGARS—Raw have been in fair stock, and holders have been willing sellers, giving buyers the advantage as to price, yet the demand has been quite moderate since our last, and sales have been reported of only 460 hhds. fair refining Cuba at 8⅜c., 350 hhds. and 100 boxes fully fair do., do., at 8¼c., and 325 boxes Centrifugal at 9⅞c.@10c. ₩ lb. We now quote: Fair refining Cuba at 8⅜c.; good do. at 8⅜c.; prime do. at 8⅝c.; refining Porto Rico, common to prime, at 8c.@8⅝c.; grocery grades, Porto Rico, fair to strictly choice, 9c.@10c. ₩ lb.; No. 12 Clayed Box Sugar at 9⅜c.@9½c.; Manila, in bags, 7½c.@8½c. for superior to extra superior. Refined Sugars have been in moderate demand at from 10½c.@12½c. as the extremes ₩ lb.

TALLOW, &c.—Prime Tallow has been more active, but a shade cheaper. The main call has been for export; sales have been reported of 387,000 lbs. at 8⅝c.@9c. for fair to strictly prime, chiefly at 8 15-16c. for prime. Of Stearine, 52,000 were sold at 9½c.@9⅝c. Of Grease, 78 tcs. at 7½c.@8c.

TOBACCO—Kentucky has been firm, but less active; sales, 175 hhds. at 8c.@15c. ₩ lb. Seed-leaf has been in fair demand at uniform prices; sales, 125 cases new Pennsylvania, chiefly at 18c.; 300 cases 1871 Ohio at 10½c.@12½c., and 200 cases 1870 do. on private terms. Spanish quiet at former figures. Manufactured in light demand, within our previous range.

WHISKY—Has been in less demand, and quoted weaker in price, with sales reported of 150 bbls., in lots, at 89c. ₩ gallon.

FREIGHTS—There has been a very moderate movement reported in the line of berth freights, since our last. Grain has been offered sparingly, and rates have been nominally as before. Liverpool steam figures ranging from 8d.@8½d. ₩ bushel. Provisions, resin, and general cargo room has been in most request on the basis of former quotations. In the chartering line there has been less activity. Vessels for the Petroleum trade have been in more demand, and rates have been well supported. Vessels for the West India trade have been less sought after. For general cargo there has been a moderate call at about steady figures....For Liverpool, the reported engagements since our last have been, by sail, 600 tcs. Beef, on private terms; 300 boxes Bacon, 50 tons Tallow, 15 tons Wood, and 30 tons Merchandise, at 30s.; 500 tons Oil-cake, on private terms; 250 bbls. Resin, at 2s. 9d. ₩ 280 lbs., and, by steam, 300 boxes Bacon, at 32s. 6d.; 100 tons Tallow, at 30s., and 50 tons Salt-cake, at 22s. 6d. ₩ ton; also, a British ship, 300 tons, reported with Rice and Cotton, from Calcutta, at 55s. and 60s....For London, by sail, 100 boxes Bacon and 1,000 bbls. Oil-cake, on private terms; and 250 bbls. Resin at 2s. 9d. ₩ 280 lbs.; also an American ship, 910 tons, placed on the berth, for general cargo; and a British ship, 900 tons, reported with Linseed, from Calcutta, at 75s., with privilege of New-York, at [illegible]....For the United Kingdom, direct, a British bark, 780 tons, with equal to about 4,000 quarters grain, [illegible]; and a British ship, 1,388 tons, reported with Linseed, from Calcutta, at [illegible].... For Havre, by steam, 500 tcs. Lard, on private terms. ...For Antwerp, by sail, 300 boxes Bacon at 25s. ₩ ton; also reported, a British bark, 597 tons, with about 6,500 bbls. Petroleum, from Philadelphia, at [illegible] ₩ bbl....For Rotterdam, by sail, 350 tcs. Lard and 25 hhds. Tallow at 30s.; a small lot of Tobacco in cases and 1,000 bags Clover-seed on private terms; a small quantity of Barrel Staves at $[illegible], gold, and 4,000 bbls. Resin at 2s. 3d. ₩ 280 lbs.; also a German bark, 347 tons, placed on the berth for general cargo....For Stettin, 100 hhds. Tallow at 35s. ₩ ton....For Continental ports, an American bark, 528 tons, (now at Tybee) with equal to about 3,300 bbls. Refined Petroleum, from Philadelphia, basis of 5s. with privilege of Tallow at 32s. 6d.; also, rumored, a British bark, with about 6,000 bbls. Refined Petroleum (from [illegible]) at 5s.; and another, 587 tons, (now at a Southern port) with about 4,000 bbls. do. from do. same terms. ...For a Mediterranean port direct, a British brig, 312 tons, with equal to 1,800 bbls. Petroleum at 6s. for barrels and 30c. for cases; and back with general cargo, including Marble, Olive-oil, &c., on private terms; also, rumored, a British bark, with about 1,800 bbls. Petroleum at 6s. 6d., but rumor not confirmed....For New-York, a British ship, 920 tons, reported with Linseed and Measurement Goods, from Calcutta, at $13 50....For Pernambuco, a British brig, 180 tons, hence with general cargo on private terms....For Philadelphia, a British ship, 1,181 tons, reported with general cargo, from Calcutta, at [illegible].... For Boston, a British brig, with Mahogany, from Belize, Honduras, at $9 50; also, a British ship, 1,200 tons, with general cargo, reported from Calcutta, at $12 75, with privilege of New-York, and 1½ to London, at 72s. 6d....For Bull River, an American schooner, hence with Machinery and Building Material, on private terms.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., March 26.—FLOUR—Low grades neglected; others firm; Winter Extra, $6 50@$6 75; Winter Double Extra, $6 80@$7 35; Treble Extra, $7 50@$7 75. WHEAT firmer and higher; No. 2 Fall, $1 76. CORN easier; No. 2 Mixed, 41c.; No. 2 White, 46c. OATS quiet and unchanged; No. 2 White, 36½c. BARLEY firm for best grades; choice Fall, 80c. RYE lower at 73c.@80c. WHISKY dull at 84½c. PORK dull and lower at $11 75. Dry-salted MEATS in fair demand; none offering. BACON quiet; order lots of Shoulders at 5½c.; clear-rib Sides, 7¼c.; clear Sides, 7½c. HAMS—Sugar-cured, 10½c.@12½c. LARD wanted at 8½c.; held at 8¾c. CATTLE unchanged. Live HOGS unchanged. RECEIPTS—3,000 bbls. Flour, 35,000 bushels Wheat, 60,000 bushels Corn, 12,000 bushels Oats, 3,000 bushels Barley, 4,000 bushels Rye.

CHICAGO, March 26.—FLOUR—Extra Spring dull at $6 50@$7. WHEAT active and unsettled; sales of No. 2 Spring at $1 18¾@$1 19¼. CORN quiet and easier. OATS—No. 2 quiet at 30½c. RYE—No. 2 stronger at 69c.; 69c.@70c., seller April. BARLEY dull and lower at 46c. for No. 2 Spring. PORK sold at $11½c. cash and seller April. LARD lower at 8¼c. Bulk MEATS unchanged; sales of Shoulders at 4c.; Clear Rib Sides, 5⅛c.@6c.; Clear Sides, 6¼c.@6⅜c. HAMS in pickle, 6½c.@[illegible]. HIGHWINES quiet at 84½c.@84⅝c. Live HOGS firm at unchanged prices. RECEIPTS—7,000 bbls. Flour, 3,000 bushels Wheat, 41,000 bushels Corn, 12,000 bushels Oats, 4,000 bushels Barley, 4,000 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—2,000 bbls. Flour, 3,000 bushels Wheat, 16,000 bushels Corn, 7,000 bushels Oats, 5,000 bushels Barley, 3,000 Hogs.

OSWEGO, N. Y., March 26.—FLOUR in good demand, market steady; sales, 2,400 bbls. at $8 75 for No. 1 Spring, $9 25 for Amber Winter, $9 75 for White Winter, $9 25 for Double Extra. WHEAT dull; sales, one car Milwaukee Club at $1 58. CORN steady; sales, 3,000 bushels at 71c. on the track. BARLEY held at $1 for Bay Quinte. RYE nominally 85c. for Western. CORN-MEAL, $1 60 for bolted; $1 50 for unbolted, ₩ cwt. HIGHWINES, 87½c. MILL-FEED unchanged; Shorts, $26; Shipstuffs, $28@$30; Middlings, $28@$30, ₩ ton. Railroad FREIGHTS—Flour, to Boston, 60c.; to New-York, 52c.; to Albany, 45c.

LOUISVILLE, March 26.—TOBACCO—Sales, 208 hhds.; Lugs, $7 75@$8; Low to Good Leaf, $8 25@$11; Fine, $11 50@$16. FLOUR in good demand and active; Extra Family, $7 50. GRAIN quiet but firm. CORN, 50c.@51c. BARLEY, 75c.@80c. RYE, 85c.@90c. PROVISIONS quiet; fair order demand. BACON—Shoulders, 5½c.@5¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 7c.; Clear Sides, 7c.@7¼c. Bulk MEATS dull; Shoulders, 4¼c.@4½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 6c.; Clear Sides, 6c.@6⅛c. PORK quiet at $13 ₩ bbl. WHISKY quiet at 84c.

CINCINNATI, O., March 26.—FLOUR quiet and unchanged; Family, $7 50@$7 85. WHEAT in fair demand and lower; Red, 700.@72c. CORN in fair demand and advanced to 46c. RYE in good demand at 80c.@82c. PROVISIONS quiet and unchanged. PORK sold at $12. LARD held at 8¾c.@8⅞c. Bulk MEATS—Shoulders sold at 4c.; Sides held at 5c.@6½c. BACON—Shoulders, 5c.; Sides, 6⅜c.@7½c. Live HOGS in fair demand and firm at $4 30@$4 85; receipts, 1,200 head. WHISKY steady at 86c.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 26.—WHEAT—Nothing doing; last sales were of Extra Michigan at $1 80. RYE dull and nominally 92c.@93c. for Western and State. CORN steady, with a moderate demand; sales one car No. 1 Western Mixed at 72c., and a car No. 1 Low Mixed at 71½c. BARLEY in buyers' favor. OATS dull; sales 200 bags State at Susquehanna Depot at 53c.

DETROIT, March 26.—FLOUR quiet and unchanged. WHEAT steady at $1 67½ for Extra; No. 1 White, $1 60½; Amber Michigan, $1 58. CORN steady at 49½c. OATS dull and lower at 39½c. CLOVERSEED sold at $8 10@$8 10. RECEIPTS—4,000 bbls. Flour, 4,000 bushels Wheat. SHIPMENTS—4,000 bbls. Flour, 3,000 bushels Wheat. Stock in warehouse—230,000 bushels Wheat, 380,000 bushels Corn, 170,000 bushels Oats.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, March 26.—FLOUR firm and in fair demand. WHEAT dull and nominal; sales of No. 1 Red Winter at $1 61@$1 62; No. 2, $1 50@$1 51. CORN dull, held at 53c. OATS firm at 46c. Refined PETROLEUM quiet at 21c. for car lots; 20c.@21½c. for small lots.

BUFFALO, N. Y., March 26.—FLOUR quiet; sales Western Spring at $8 75@$7 25; White, $7 50@$9 50. WHEAT dull and unchanged; sales of Duluth Spring at $1 44@$1 45; White Winter, $1 65@$1 72. CORN in moderate demand; quoted at 58c.@59c. OATS—Sales of Western at 45c.

MILWAUKEE, March 26.—FLOUR—Demand light; holders firm; sales of Double Extra Spring at $6 25@$6 85. WHEAT steady; sales of No. 1 at $1 26¾, No. 2, $1 20¾. OATS firm and scarce at 35c. for No. 2. CORN steady at 50c. for No. 2 Mixed. RYE dull and nominal at 62c. for No. 1. BARLEY dull and nominal at 53c. for No. 2 Fall. RECEIPTS—2,000 bbls. Flour; 16,000 bushels Wheat. SHIPMENTS—7,000 bbls. Flour.

MEMPHIS, March 26.—FLOUR quiet and unchanged. CORN in good demand at 59c. BACON steady; sales of Shoulders at 5½c.@5¾c.; Clear Sides, 7½c.@7¾c. PORK dull and nominal. LARD dull and nominal.

SAVANNAH, March 26.—COTTON—Holders firm; demand light; offerings light; Middling, 21½c.; net receipts, 968 bales; exports to the Continent, 2,125 bales; sales, 300 bales; stock, 43,098 bales.

NEW-ORLEANS, March 26.—COTTON in fair demand; Middling, 22½c.; net receipts, 2,130 bales; gross, 2,348 bales; exports to Great Britain, 2,472 bales; sales, 2,500 bales; stock, 182,028 bales.

WILMINGTON, March 26.—COTTON firm; Middling, 21½c.; net receipts, 149 bales; exports, coastwise, 130 bales; sales, 125 bales; stock, 3,438 bales.

CHARLESTON, March 26.—COTTON quiet; Middling, 21½c.; net receipts, 150 bales; sales, 50 bales; stock, 18,290 bales.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, March 26—1½ P. M.—Consols opened at 92¼ for money, and 92⅛@92⅜ for the account. American Securities firm; United States 5-20 Bonds, 1862s, 92¼; 1865s, old, 92¼; 1867s, 92¾; 10-40s, 89⅞.

5 P. M.—Consols closed at 92¼ for money, and 92⅜@92½ for the account. United States 5-20 Bonds, 1862s, 92¼; 1865s, old, 92¼; 1867s, 92¾; 10-40s, 89⅞.

FRANKFORT, March 26—5 P. M.—United States 5-20 Bonds, 96¼, for the issue of 1862.

PARIS, March 26—5 P. M.—Rentes closed at 55f. 92c.

LIVERPOOL, March 26—11 A. M.—COTTON—The market opened dull; Middling Uplands, 11d.; Middling Orleans, 11¼d.@11⅜d. The sales of the day are estimated at 8,000 bales. The shipments of Cotton from Bombay to the 25th inst., since the last report, have been 48,000 bales. BREADSTUFFS—The receipts of Wheat for the past three days have been 11,000 quarters, including 3,000 quarters American.

1½ P. M.—COTTON—The market is dull. The sales of the day are now estimated at 10,000 bales, including 2,000 bales for speculation and export. Sales of Cotton, shipping or shipped, at New-Orleans, have been made at 11 3-16d. BREADSTUFFS—The market is dull; Wheat, 11s. 9d.@11s. 11d. ₩ cental for California White, and 10s. 10d.@11s. 1d. for Red Western Spring; Flour, 28s.@28s. 6d. ₩ bbl. for Western; Corn, 28s. 6d. ₩ quarter.

5 P. M.—COTTON—The market closed dull; Middling Uplands, 11d.; Middling Orleans, 11¼d.@11⅜d. The sales of the day have been 10,000 bales, including 2,000 for speculation and export. The advices from Manchester are less favorable, but do not affect the market here. BREADSTUFFS—Corn, 28s. 3d. ₩ quarter.

LONDON, March 26—Evening.—Common RESIN, 9s. 6d.@9s. 9d. ₩ cwt. TALLOW, 78s. ₩ cwt. for Russian.

Visitors to the Tombs—New Regulations—Danger of Prisoners Being Rescued.

Yesterday afternoon a TIMES reporter called on Warden STACOM, at the Tombs, and was informed by that official that the Commissioners of Charities and Correction has instructed him to rigidly enforce the rule which permits no visitor to enter the prison after 2 o'clock in the afternoon. This rule, heretofore, had only been nominally enforced, as the Warden and his assistants had discretionary power to permit respectable people to visit the prison after that hour. The reason given for this rescinding of the Warden's privilege was on account of the flood of visitors that daily came to see STOKES, HAGERTY, BAULCH, and other less notorious prisoners, who daily held quite a levee. No long ago one of the turnkeys intimated that if this permission was not curtailed it would be no difficult matter for a gang of roughs to rescue a prisoner, as the force on guard was small and could be easily overpowered. To obviate the necessity of allowing visitors within the inner portion of the prison, a reception-room has been provided where respectable people, especially ladies, may call on their friends, and not be subjected to the coarse ribaldry and obscenity of the thieves and other low characters who are the principal visitors at the Tombs.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NYSTROM'S POCKET-BOOK OF MECHANICS and Engineering, containing memorandum of Facts and Connection of Practice and Theory. Eleventh edition. Revised and greatly enlarged with original matter. Morocco tuck, $3 50.

THE YEAR BOOK OF FACTS, 1872, exhibiting the most important discoveries and improvements in Science and art of the past year. By JOHN TIMBS. 12mo, cloth, $2. D. VAN NOSTRAND, Publisher, No. 23 Murray-st. and No. 27 Warren-st.

Copies sent free by mail on receipt of price.

AUCTION SALES.

JOHN C. KING, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE, BY ASSIGNEE IN Bankruptcy, of Valuable CLOCKS and CLOCK-FIXTURES.—The undersigned, Assignee in Bankruptcy of WILLIAM ADAMS, will sell at public auction, on WEDNESDAY, April 3, 1872, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Oakland Works, in the village of Sag-Harbor, Suffolk County, N. Y., the following described property:

1 large tower-clock, nearly finished.
1 unfinished tower-clock.
A quantity of clock gear of various kinds.
12 clock movements, approved patterns.
A number of clock cases, (unfinished,) a lot of mahogany and other lumber, together with a large lot of locks, brass, iron, &c., &c.; one large and one small cutting-engine; a lot of belting, of various widths and lengths; a large trunk; spring balance; stationary steam-engine; 2 boilers, 1 large force-pumps, 1 small pump, shafting, pulleys, hangers, an engine-lathe and tools, shears, vice, forge, grindstones, circular saws, benches, tools, 3 small lathes, and other articles.

This sale is peremptory, and the terms are cash.

STEPHEN B. FRENCH, Assignee in Bankruptcy.

HOSEA WILKINS, Auctioneer.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT AUCTION.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell by auction, on THURSDAY, March 28, 1872, at 11 o'clock, at the private residence No. [illegible] West [illegible]-st., just west of Broadway, the entire furniture contained in said house, consisting of black-walnut buffet, black-walnut extension table, black-walnut dining and side chairs, black-walnut sofa in satin, black-walnut étagere, black-walnut centre and side tables, black-walnut parlor suites, oval gilt frame mirrors, black-walnut bedsteads, bureaus, lounges, towel-racks, rockers, chairs, linen shades, bronze and gilt chandeliers, mattresses, paillasses, bolsters, pillows, &c.; Brussels carpets, &c. Catalogues at No. 3 Pine-st.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY BROWN & SECCOMB—THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) March 27, at 10 o'clock, on Pier No. 6 East River:

4,000 boxes fresh Messina Oranges;
500 boxes fresh Messina Lemons.
Cargo shown from Messina.
Immediately after on same Pier:
200 boxes fresh Malaga Lemons, and can be seen at No. 31 Pearl-st.
Immediately after, within their store:
300 cases fresh Valencia Oranges, landing.

JOHN H. DRAPER & CO., Auctioneers.

THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA and Western Railroad Company will sell 125,000 TONS SCRANTON COAL, at PUBLIC AUCTION, on WEDNESDAY, March 27, at 12 o'clock noon, at No. 26 Exchange-place. SAMUEL SLOAN, President.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN & CO., Auctioneers.

THURSDAY, MARCH 28, AT 10½ A. M., AT No. 207 Madison-st., near Macy, Brooklyn, (Green and Gates av. cars,) HANDSOME FURNITURE, walnut parlor suites, centre tables, very fine walnut chamber set, wardrobe, bedsteads, lounges and chairs; Brussels and ingrain carpets, &c.; kitchen-ware, &c.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of EMIL STERNE, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Emil Sterne, of the City of New-York, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 15th day of April, 1872, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 4 Warren-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 19th day of March, 1872. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

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DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM E. BORROWS, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the estate of William E. Borrows, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt to him or to his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of his estate will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at No. 152 Broadway, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 15th day of April, A. D. 1872, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said Court. GEORGE H. SHARPE, Marshal.—Messenger.

NOTICE OF APPOINTMENT.—IN THE District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ANNIE M. WHITCOMB, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned, Daniel H. Watson, hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Annie M. Whitcomb, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, in said district, and who was, to wit, on the 19th day of February, A. D. 1872, adjudged bankrupt, upon the petition of Bartholomew Brown, by the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—Dated at New-York City, the 19th day of March, A. D. 1872. DANIEL H. WATSON, Assignee.

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DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S CLASSES FOR DANCING

All meet at No. 212 5th-av., corner 26th-st.

Classes for ladies, gentlemen or children.

Morning, afternoon and evening classes.

Pupils can commence at any time.

For particulars send for circular.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE.—THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned, under the firm name of ALEX. M. HAYS & CO., expired by limitation on the 1st inst.

Mr. SHEPARD has withdrawn from the firm and transferred his interest therein to Mr. HAYS, who is alone authorized to sign in liquidation.

ALEX. M. HAYS.
JOHN E. SHEPARD.

Dated New-York, Feb. 1, 1872.

The business will be continued at the old stand, No. 39 Maiden-lane, by ALEX. M. HAYS & CO.

INSTRUCTION.

Mount Washington Collegiate Institute,

NO. 40 WASHINGTON-SQUARE (SOUTH.) DR. GEO. W. CLARKE, PRINCIPAL. Prepares pupils of all ages for business or college.

FEMALE COLLEGE, BORDENTOWN, N. J.

Rev. JOHN H. BRAKELEY, Ph. D., President. Spring session begins April 8. For terms, &c., address as above.

WOODBURN.

A Family and Classical School for Young Boys, Hartford, Conn. Number limited to twenty. The Spring Sessions begin April 10. Rev. CHARLES E. ABBOTT, Dr. GEORGE E. ABBOTT, Principals.

A FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS. Superior advantages. Address H. W. SIGLAR, Principal, Newburgh Institute, Newburgh, N. Y.

JACKSON MILITARY INSTITUTE, Tarrytown, N. Y. Established 1867. Address Rev. F. J. JACKSON, M. A., Principal.

MISS WHITTEMORE'S SCHOOL for young ladies at New-Brighton, Staten Island. On the 1st of May next, Miss WHITTEMORE will be prepared, in connection with her well-established day-school, to receive young ladies in her family as boarding-scholars. Circulars, stating terms, can be had on application as above, either in person or by letter.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.—The Fall term will commence Sept. 20. For circulars with full particulars, address Rev. L. DELO'S MANSFIELD, Principal.

PROF. J. W. SCHERMERHORN, A. M., will open his English, Classical, Mathematical, French and German School for boys Sept. 18, No. 860 6th-av. Circulars and conference at rooms.

MOUNTAIN INSTITUTE—HAVERSTRAW, N. Y., established in 1854.—LAVALETTE WILSON, A. M., Principal. A select boarding-school for ten boys; terms moderate.

ALONZO FLACK, PRESIDENT OF Claverack College and Hudson River Institute, Claverack, N. Y.; pupils received at any time; both sexes; $300 a year; seventeen instructors.

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MRS. HARWOOD'S SELECT BOARDING-school for ten young ladies, on the South Shrewsbury River, near Sea Bright, N. J.

BURNSIDE FAMILY SCHOOL FOR boys, Brattleboro', Vt. For particulars and circular, address the Principal, C. A. MILES.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR young ladies, Bridgeport, Conn. For circulars address the Principal, Miss EMILY NELSON.

FOR BOYS—SUPERIOR ADVANTAGES AT Riverview Academy, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

TEACHERS.

RESIDENT GOVERNESS.—A LADY, having the highest City references, desires a re-engagement to instruct in English, French, music and drawing. Address M. G., Box 173 Times Office.

MUSICAL.

A GREAT OFFER!!

HORACE WATERS, NO. 481 BROADWAY, will dispose of ONE HUNDRED PIANOS, MELODEONS and ORGANS of six first-class makers, including Waters, at EXTREMELY LOW PRICES FOR CASH, or will take from $4 to $15 monthly until paid; to let, and rent applied if purchased. New 7-octave pianos, carved legs and all modern improvements, for $225 cash. A new kind of PARLOR ORGAN, the most beautiful style and perfect tone ever made, now on exhibition at No. 481 Broadway.

AT HAINES BROS.', NO. 27 UNION-SQUARE, A fine assortment of first-class PIANO-FORTES. At very low prices. PIANOS on installments, and one second-hand PIANO very low; good as new.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT, to rent or sell cheap. Rent allowed on purchase. Call at M. M. MERRELL'S, No. 8 Union-square, (No. 165 4th-av.)

MAGNIFICENT ROSE-WOOD PIANO-forte, made to order, celebrated maker, fully guaranteed, used five months, cost $800, for $275. Also parlor suites, paintings, bronzes, mirrors, carpets, book-cases, etageres, ornaments, silver-ware, books, chamber and dining-room furniture; property of family leaving the City; a sacrifice. No. 26 West 15th-st., near 5th-av.

CHURCH ORGANS.—W. H. DAVIS & SON, No. 30 Downing-st., offer for sale one two-set-of-keys organ, 21 stops, with 16-foot pedal, of 2 octaves, 4 composition pedals, price $2,500; one 12 stops, 16-foot pedal, price $1,200; two second-hand small organs; terms moderate.

HALLETT, DAVIS & CO.—GRAND and square pianos and New-York pianos cheap; some very fine second-hand pianos for $50, $125, $150 and $200; new pianos and organs to let and rent applied on purchase. T. S. BERRY & CO., No. 739 Broadway, corner 10th-st.

THOROUGH INSTRUCTION GIVEN on piano, violin, and flute, by an experienced teacher. For particulars, apply at Louis Berge's music-store, No. 19 East 14th-st., between Broadway and 5th-av.

A MUSIC TEACHER WILL SELL A splendid piano, all modern improvements, made to order, at a sacrifice, on account of leaving the City. Call at No. 162 East 33d-st., near 3d-av.

TWO VERY SUPERIOR ITALIAN violins, Amati and Gagliano, in splendid condition, for sale. Apply at No. 47 University-place. SHERWIN & HERBERT.

A CHICKERING PIANO, PERFECT order, for $125; a seven-octave rosewood piano-forte, every improvement, great bargain. J. BIDDLE, No. 18 Amity-st., near Broadway.

TEN SECOND-HAND PIANOS, MELODEONS and organs in good order to hire until the rent money pays for the instrument. Call and see them at WATERS', No. 481 Broadway.

PIANO FOR SALE.—AN UPRIGHT Steinway, very little used, on moderate terms. Apply at No. 79 5th-av.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR ARMY SUPPLIES.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, SECOND QUARTERMASTER DISTRICT, DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST, BOSTON, Mass., March 27, 1872.

Sealed proposals in triplicate, with a copy of this advertisement attached to each, will be received at this office until 2 o'clock P. M. on SATURDAY, April 27, 1872, for the delivery of FUEL, FORAGE and STRAW, for the service of the Quartermaster's Department during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1873, at the following stations:

BOSTON, Mass., 150 cords of Pine Kindling-wood, 600,000 pounds of Anthracite Coal, 400,000 pounds of Bituminous Coal, 57,600 pounds of Oats, 102,200 pounds of Hay, 26,738 pounds of Straw.

FORT INDEPENDENCE, Boston Harbor, Mass., 20 cords of Pine Kindling-wood, 50 cords of Hard-wood, 600,000 pounds of Anthracite Coal, 21,900 pounds of Oats, 25,550 pounds of Hay, 22,944 pounds of Straw.

FORT WARREN, Boston Harbor, Mass., 50 cords of Hard Wood, 700,000 pounds of Anthracite Coal, 17,520 pounds of Oats, 20,440 pounds of Hay, 21,450 pounds of Straw.

FORT PREBLE, Portland, Me., 500,000 pounds of Anthracite Coal, 43,800 pounds of Oats, 51,100 pounds of Hay, 23,664 pounds of Straw.

FORT SULLIVAN, Eastport, Me., 50 cords of Pine Kindling-wood, 400 cords of Hard Wood, 100,000 pounds of Anthracite Coal, 24,000 pounds of Oats, 30,000 pounds of Hay, 2,712 pounds of Straw.

FORT ANDREWS, Plymouth, Mass., 13,200 pounds of Anthracite Coal, 144 pounds of Straw.

FORT at CLARK'S POINT, New-Bedford, Mass., 21,233 pounds of Anthracite Coal, 4,380 pounds of Oats, 5,110 pounds of Hay, 1,495 pounds of Straw.

FORT CONSTITUTION, New-Castle, N. H., 12 cords of Hard Wood, 144 pounds of Straw.

FORT KNOX, Bucksport, Me., 13,200 pounds of Anthracite Coal, 144 pounds of Straw.

LONG POINT BATTERIES, Provincetown, Mass., 11½ cords of Hard Wood, 144 pounds of Straw.

FORT McCLEARY, Kittery Point, Me., 12 cords of Hard Wood, 144 pounds of Straw.

FORT PHENIX, Fairhaven, Mass., 11½ cords of Hard Wood, 144 pounds of Straw.

FORT POPHAM, Parker's Head, Me., 12 cords of Hard Wood, 144 pounds of Straw.

FORT SEWALL, Marblehead, Mass., 11½ cords of Hard Wood, 144 pounds of Straw.

FORT STANDISH, Plymouth, Mass., 13,200 pounds of Anthracite Coal, 144 pounds of Straw.

All of above supplies to be subject to inspection by such officer or agent as may be designated from this office. Wood to be sound, merchantable, dry, free from small or crooked limbs, and cut in lengths of not more than four feet. Coal to be of the best quality, red ash, clean, of such sizes as may be required. Oats to be sound, fresh, of the best quality, free from dust or other defects, and delivered in good well-sewed sacks. Hay to be of the best quality, well-cured timothy, securely baled. Straw to be of the best quality, clean, and securely baled.

Wood to be piled in Post wood-yards or sheds, Coal to be delivered in cellars or bins, Oats, Hay and Straw to be delivered in Post stables—free of expense to the United States; delivery to commence on or before July 1, 1872, and to be continued in such quantities and at such times as the public service may demand, except at Boston, Mass., where regular monthly deliveries, in small quantities, at various points, will be required.

Each proposal must be accompanied by a guarantee, signed by two responsible persons, (the standing of the guarantors to be certified to by a collector or assessor of revenue or other United States officer,) that if the proposal is accepted, the bidder will at once enter into a contract in accordance therewith, and that the guarantors will become his sureties, in a sum equal to one-fourth of the amount of the contract, for its faithful performance.

Proposals must be made on separate sheets for the amounts of wood, coal, oats, hay, or straw, respectively, to be delivered at each station, stating the price per cord (128 cubic feet) of wood; per ton (2,000 pounds) of coal, hay, or straw, or per bushel (32 pounds) of oats, and price of sacks—at which the supplies will be delivered at each station.

Proposals may be made for delivery of the supplies required at any one or more of the stations.

No proposals will be entertained from persons who have failed to comply with previous contracts or bids, or from unknown persons not guaranteed; and the right is reserved to reject any or all bids not made in accordance with this advertisement, or not considered advantageous to the public service, or to accept such portions of any bid as may be deemed of advantage to the public interest, or to receive the whole or any part of the supplies that may be contracted for.

Proposals must be marked "Proposals for —— (wood, coal, hay, oats, or straw, as the case may be,)" and addressed to the undersigned, from whom further information may be obtained, if desired.

J. G. CHANDLER, Major and Quartermaster United States Army, Chief Quartermaster Second District, Department of the East.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, MAR. 27, 1872.

Amusements This Evening.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—As You Like It—Miss Carlotta Leclercq.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.—Frou-Frou—Mr. Louis James and Miss Clara Morris.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—Humpty Dumpty—Mr. G. L. Fox and Kiralfy Troupe.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—The Veteran—Mr. Lester Wallack, Miss Effie Germon.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—La Belle Sauvage—Mrs. John Wood and Mr. Mark Smith.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—Lalla Rookh—Mr. J. B. Studley, Miss Edith Challis.

ST. JAMES' THEATRE.—Marriage—Mr. Mackaye and Miss Griswold.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.—Variety Performance.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—Dramatic Performances and Curiosities—Afternoon and Evening.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.—Equestrian, Gymnastic and Athletic Feats.

BRYANT'S OPERA-HOUSE.—Negro Minstrelsy—Farces.

SOMERVILLE ART GALLERY.—Exhibition of Paintings.

The New-York Times.

DAILY, WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY.

This journal is now thoroughly identified with the greatest political necessity of the hour—uncompromising warfare against all forms of corruption, whether in national or local government. For years past the TIMES has been exposing the demoralizing schemes of self-interested politicians, and its recent warfare upon the Tammany Democrats has been received with universal approval. It has adhered to the pledge given in its original prospectus, more than twenty years ago, that the public should be truly represented, and their interests faithfully guarded through its columns. Its record has been pure and honorable, and the highest aim of its proprietors is to render it more and more worthy of its past history, and of the confidence which the public repose in it. Two out of three of the original proprietors still direct its policy, and guide it on all public questions. They purpose that the TIMES shall continue to keep clear of all narrow and unworthy influences and cliques, and aim to represent the great body of the public, as distinguished from personal factions. It occupies a perfectly independent position, and is free to speak the truth on all subjects and about all men. Its greatly increased circulation throughout the country adds to its power and influence. It will continue to be a faithful exponent of Republican principles, and advocate with untiring energy every cause which tends to further the welfare of the people.

The utmost care will be devoted to gathering political news from special sources during the Presidential canvass. This department of the paper will be unusually full and trustworthy. Renewed enterprise will be exhibited in every department of the paper, and large space will be devoted to reports of speeches made during elections, or on other important political occasions.

A very full summary of news, and many general articles of great interest, are published in the Semi-weekly editions; and in the Weekly edition there is an unabridged report of the proceedings at the Farmers' Club, an excellent summary of political information, and a great variety of matter suitable for family reading.

The NEW-YORK TIMES is pre-eminently a family paper, all objectionable advertisements being rigidly excluded; and it has a constantly increasing circulation among the most respectable classes of the community.

TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday Edition	$12
The DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition	10
The Sunday Edition, per annum	2
The SEMI-WEEKLY, per annum	3
The SEMI-WEEKLY, two copies, one year	5
The SEMI-WEEKLY, ten copies one year. (an extra copy to getter-up of club)	25
The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	2
The WEEKLY TIMES, five copies, one year	8
The WEEKLY TIMES, ten copies, one year, (an extra copy to getter-up of club)	15
The WEEKLY TIMES, twenty copies, one year, (an extra copy to getter-up of club)	25
The WEEKLY TIMES, fifty copies, one year	50
The EUROPEAN EDITION, per annum, postage extra	3

The SEMI-WEEKLY and WEEKLY mailed one year to clergymen at the lowest club rates.

Subscriptions to either of our editions received for a less length of time than one year at the yearly rate.

Additions may be made to clubs at club rates.

These prices are invariable. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post-office Money Orders if possible and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a registered letter.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES,
New-York City.

Notices.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot under any circumstances return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

To Advertisers.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.; No. 308 West 23d-st., opposite Grand Opera-house, and No. 1,241 Broadway, between 30th and 31st sts., at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ The NEW-YORK TIMES has opened a branch office in Brooklyn at No. 44 Court-st. opposite the City Hall, where advertisements will be received until 5 P. M.

☞ *Throughout the Presidential canvass, we shall publish fuller reports of meetings in each State than any other New-York journal. The letters and dispatches we received from New-Hampshire, and those which we are receiving from Connecticut, afford an example of the thorough and impartial manner in which our correspondents will perform their work. Our only desire is to place before the public the latest and fullest information, and we have made ample arrangements for that purpose.*

In an article contributed to the *Independent* by Vice-President COLFAX, which we reprint this morning, our readers will find a very clear statement of the claims of the Republican Party on the country. Mr. COLFAX also points out, what every reasonable man must see on a moment's reflection, that in an alliance with the Democrats any small number of Republicans would be powerless. The letter is marked by the Vice-President's most popular characteristics. Mr. COLFAX entered on his fiftieth year last Saturday, and there are few men in the country with more friends to wish that many pleasant years may be added to his life.

The figures published in the TIMES of yesterday in regard to checks drawn upon the Mechanics' Bank by GRATZ NATHAN, and whose proceeds *in bills* were shortly thereafter deposited to the account of Judge CARDOZO in the same bank, have not elicited any explanation from either of the parties implicated. Our table, it may be necessary to bear in mind, contained a record of twenty-eight checks drawn between April, 1868, and March, 1871, whose total amount was $31,999 35. That Judge CARDOZO's brother-in-law and favorite receiver should so frequently draw large amounts *in bills* on his own check, is in itself a somewhat remarkable circumstance. The transactions become extremely suspicious when it is found that in seven different cases the same bills, to precisely the same amounts as drawn, find their way into Judge CARDOZO's account, on the same day in one case, on the day after in three cases, and after periods of three to six days in the remainder. The record of nineteen other deposits account for the remainder, all but a very trifling drawback, of the sums drawn by NATHAN, and one or two other striking coincidences of a similar nature render the chain of evidence, pointing to a corrupt understanding between the two, all but complete.

Important facts were brought out in the arms investigation yesterday. Mr. Senator PATTERSON related to the Senate Committee in detail the efforts of the Marquis DE CHAMBRUN to induce him to introduce the matter to the Senate. He declined to do so, and laid the evidence brought to him before the President and Secretary of War, who both expressed the strongest desire to have a thorough investigation made. Mr. SUMNER appeared before the Committee, and declined to be sworn, giving an elaborate statement of his reasons, which sprang principally from his opinion that the Committee was improperly formed. Mr. RICHARDSON, the "known agent" spoken of in Mr. SUMNER's preamble, testified that he believed at the time that the Government officers knew nothing of his relations to the REMINGTONS. Before the House Committee it was testified that in October, 1870, BISMARCK had telegraphed to Baron GEROLT concerning a proposition to buy United States arms for Germany, that he did not want them, and did not care what became of them. We refer the reader to our Washington dispatches, which will be found interesting.

If the Senate propose to cut the cumulative voting clauses out of the charter, the sooner they throw out the entire instrument, the better. The charter, shorn of the minority principle, would be very like the play of "Hamlet" with *Hamlet* omitted. The entire scheme is elaborated from this principle and all the hopes of its successful working depend on the fidelity with which proportional representation is carried out. Instead of spending half an evening over the discussion of the central idea of the charter, the Senate might have been more profitably employed in taking a square vote upon the striking out of the enacting clause. If the simple majority system is to be incorporated with the new charter, the best thing for the representatives of the Committee of Seventy to do is to wash their hands of all further responsibility for a bill which will be no longer theirs.

The Case of the Administration.

One of the organs of the bolting Republicans yesterday remarked that in Connecticut, "the Republicans, throwing aside national issues, contend only for victory." This is clearly a misrepresentation. The Republicans are contending for victory on national issues, and the bolters begin to see very plainly that the victory will be gained. It is idle to try beforehand to strip that victory of its significance. It will be a victory for the Republican Party on the record it has made in the National Government, and the expression of the people's desire to keep the National Government in the same hands.

And why should not the people so desire? What party ever proved itself more worthy of confidence? Making allowance for all errors of judgment, for all toleration of old evils, what party in the country ever accomplished or bade fair to accomplish more actual reform? Certainly not the Democratic Party. Even in the cheap days before the war, that party taxed the country for an annual expenditure each year of $2 07 per head for the same purposes which are now attained for $1 64 per head. That is one item of evidence of the comparative economy of the two parties. But it is only one of many. Comparing the Republican Party, with its great powers in the National Government, with the Democratic Party in this City, the contrast is overwhelming. While the one has steadily paid the debt, the other steadily increased it. While one strengthened public credit, the other nearly ruined it. While one decreased the ratio of expense for collection, the other multiplied it beyond all account. While one conducts public business as a sacred trust, the other managed it as a source of private gain. Is it strange that while the people are indorsing the one at every new election, the other is as surely condemned by a popular uprising?

A comparison on other points is not less convincing. The Republican Party is perfectly sincere and consistent. What it has promised it has performed, and what it now promises is directly consistent with its past performance. But the record of the Democratic Party has been one of bad faith from beginning to end. We do not mean that all Democrats are dishonest, but the great mass of them hold opinions so utterly opposed to what has been the prevailing sentiment of the country during the last dozen years, that all their professions have been necessarily suspected and distrusted, and they are more so now than ever before. Gen. GRANT's Administration has been, in a marked degree, in complete harmony with the pledges of the Republican Party, and with what the people expected of it. It has satisfied the demand that the negroes of the South should be, as far as possible, protected. The Democrats, while professing acceptance of the same idea, have all the time been, and are now, apologizing for the Kuklux outrages, and see far more to condemn in the law adopted to punish them than in the crimes themselves. Gen. GRANT's Administration has managed the finances precisely as the people believed they would be managed. It has honestly met the demands of the public creditors, and maintained the faith of the nation with firmness and sincerity on every point. Would a Democratic Administration have done so, or would it be able now to do so? On the question of the national obligations, that party has always been forced to hold an equivocal course. It has never even dared to speak plainly on the subject. It could not speak plainly today, and could not carry out its utterances if it did. No possible political combination in which Democrats were the great majority could do any better. And on what is, after all, the main question of the hour still—the absolute right of the nation to all the fruits of the war—the Administration of Gen. GRANT has never been open to suspicions, and could not be. Could as much be said, even now, with fresh protestations on their lips, for the Democrats? Manifestly not. They do not believe in the results of the war. They have steadily denounced them, and voted against them as pernicious violations of the Constitution. Their views of them were a year ago pronounced and sincere. Nothing has occurred to change those views—only, for the sake of appearances, they are willing to conceal them.

It is not strange that with this record the Democrats want to ignore past issues. They have always been on the wrong side of those issues. But if the people repudiated the party when it was unpatriotic, and said so, they will not trust it now, when it is still unpatriotic, but does not say so.

A Warning to Young Men.

We print in another column a letter from a man of "twenty years' experience in business," of "unimpeachable character," and "sound health," who, with his family, is reduced to the lowest straits, and probably hardly sees his way to his daily bread. The writer is, no doubt, as he himself says, a type of a large class in this City. "They cannot dig, and to beg they are ashamed." They have not muscular power for the branches of work always calling for workers, and their own field is crowded with competitors. It is easy to tell them to "go West," but the West does not want them. It has plenty of such men. Every Western city is crowded with people of precisely these capacities, who are half starved. The applicants for clerkships and small business positions are as numerous in Chicago and St. Louis, in proportion, as in New-York. No one wishing to be an accountant, or clerk, or petty tradesman should rush to a Western town, unless he has capital. He may, indeed, find a place there, as he may here, but the chances are thirty to one that he will be left out in the cold, and find himself after a few years in the condition of our "impecunious" correspondent.

Thousands of men in this City, and in all the cities of the country, are settling gradually down into this hopeless and useless condition. They grow poorer every year; their families often suffer more than those of the avowed poor; their children sink lower and lower in the social grade, and they themselves wander about in the worn garments of better days, seeking employment which does not come, until hope and strength both break, and they die, if not in an almshouse, at least in the wretched garret of some tenement-house. The simple explanation is that all the lower mercantile positions are too much crowded already. The competition is too intense, and unless the new-comer has influential acquaintances, or some profitable talent, he has no chance in the rush for employment. Since the speculations during the war, there has been a thronging to the City of young men who have abandoned the best pursuits of the country—trades and farming—and have sought for mercantile positions. The market is overstocked with them, and each unsuccessful one must suffer.

Much as we pity the condition of such as our correspondent, we rejoice that it is being understood that all mercantile positions are not prizes. The healthful and independent occupations in this country are the trades and the labor on farms. It is extraordinary, when we see the comfortable fortunes made now by tobacco-raisers in Connecticut, by fruiterers in New-Jersey, by dairymen in New-York and general farmers in the Central West, and the immense wages and independent position of carpenters, builders, plumbers, masons, furniture-makers and the like, that any young man should be willing to stand behind the counter for twenty years and accept such a fate as our correspondent's. No reasonable parent now, unless he has a business of his own, or very influential friends, should think for a moment of a clerkship for his son. Let him apprentice him to a good trade, or put him on a Western farm, or in an "Eastern" garden, and then leave him to his energies and the natural development of all those lines of production. The growth of population insures that farming in the West shall be profitable, and that farm-lands must rise in value. The same cause makes many of the trades a sure and permanent support. The most independent person in this city is the skilled mechanic. He has, too, the assistance of the "unions" for a time of need. No young man of industry and good character could fail of reasonable success either on a Western farm or in an Eastern trade.

But even in the case of our correspondent, we have little doubt that the universal faults of our young men have brought him, with thousands like him—to his present unfortunate condition. They spend on a small income as if they had a large one. There is no habit of economy with them. They forget that a few dollars saved every year will soon form a fund to keep the wolf out of the door. They have a contempt for petty savings. They eat their cake while they are young, and expect to have it when they are old. Their cigars, and suppers, and dress, and excursions, take what would have sheltered them in a rainy day, and then they blame Providence, or "society" in general. Before their income is assured, they marry, and their wives have the same habits. Silks and satins, carpets and pianos, soon eat away each year's surplus. With children, expenses increase, and no savings are behindhand. At length, some chance throws them out of employment, and they stand with hunger and beggary staring them in the face. No "practical" advisers can help such persons. They have burnt both ends of the candle, and it is gone. They chose pleasure instead of frugality, and they have their reward.

Still, this country is full of occupation for willing hands and intelligent brains. Even clerks out of situations can be employed. They have only to try again and again, and no doubt some honorable means of support will come to hand. But their fate is most valuable to the public as a warning. Let young men leave the cities to take care of themselves, and strike out boldly on the farms, or, if they enter the cities, do it as plain mechanics and members of crafts, where their work is always in demand.

Miller Abandoned.

The public cannot yet have forgotten how recklessly we have been assailed for exposing the mismanagement of the Insurance Department. We have been told that we have wantonly attacked an excellent public servant, and "had drawn our own fangs"—Mr. GREELEY's expression—by telling the truth about Mr. MILLER's conduct.

On Friday last evidence of an overwhelming character was brought against MILLER. It convinces everybody that we were right, after all. The *Tribune* suppressed that evidence—a thing which, in our opinion, it had no right to do—but seeing that the case against MILLER had been proved, it was compelled, yesterday, to "hedge" in the following manner:

"The investigation *very properly ordered* into the management of the Department of Insurance by Superintendent MILLER draws to a close. There has been much hard swearing and considerable testimony which shed no light on the real matter in dispute. Many officers of insurance companies testified under evident constraint, seeming anxious to say as little as possible, and to provoke no resentment on the part of authority. We have meant to give all the facts elicited, but a crowd of other matter may have at times prevented our doing so.

The impression made on our mind by the general drift of the testimony is, that Mr. MILLER has rendered his office more expensive and oppressive to the Life Insurance Companies than it need or should have been, and that many of them live in constant terror of his autocratic powers. It seems to us that all the good to be achieved through his office need not cost half the money his examiners and other subordinates have exacted. And we are not satisfied with the payment of twenty-five per cent. commission on his printing by WEED, PARSONS & CO. to SOUTHWICK. It is not proved that MILLER profited by this; it is not probable that PARSONS paid it without pretty good assurance that there was reason for it. On the whole, it is our opinion that Mr. MILLER is not the man required for his most responsible position."

We commend this to the notice of the Springfield *Republican*—a paper which we should be sorry to think meant to be intentionally unfair—and other journals which have repeated the former slanders of the *Tribune*. We will only add, what we have stated in another column, that the bulk of the articles we have published on Mr. MILLER were written in our own office, by our own staff—that BALLARD had really very little to do with them—that the man calling himself "ST. CLAIR" had nothing to do with them—and that if the Springfield *Republican* knew all the facts connected with the case, we believe it would pronounce us to be in the right all through, although very bad faith has been practiced toward us in one or two directions.

Germany and the Ultramontanes.

It is becoming every day more clear that Sedan, like Sadowa, was a check to the Papacy as well as a crushing blow for a great nation. Its more obvious results, such as the Italian occupation of Rome, of course bear this out. But, as was frequently remarked in these columns during the course of the Franco-German struggle, the humiliation of France had a much deeper significance for the future of religious thought in Europe than could be immediately apparent. Roman Catholicism has, throughout its history, had two very distinct sides. One was the devout, self-denying, and enthusiastic side; that which developed such men as St. FRANCIS of Assisi, and which sustained the single-minded devotion of the Jesuit missionaries on the confines of barbarism. The other was the intriguing, ambitious, and unscrupulous side; that which was lampooned by PASCAL, which found its apostles among the confessors of Kings, and its tools among crowned heads like the BOURBONS or the later STUARTS; which all but ruined Austria, which drove France into a suicidal war, and which now is bending all its strength to subdue the young giant that has risen in its path in the shape of the German Empire. This monstrous development of ecclesiasticism, which has no scruples about the character of its instruments, once it has resolved to attain a certain end, has not ceased to be a power in shaping the future of Europe. The statecraft of the Church is not dead, though there is an excommunicated King in Rome. PIO NONO claims to be sovereign as well as Pontiff; and be his successor who he may, the unwritten tradition of the Curia will compel him to claim equality with the crowned rulers of Europe; and the Church, in so far as it is Roman and ultramontane, will spend all its forces to secure itself once more within the circle of bayonets which was broken forever when NAPOLEON III. surrendered at Sedan.

Turn to what side it may, the Papal Court finds its way barred by the German Empire. Italy leans more and more toward its Teutonic and Protestant ally. France may threaten and protest about the occupation of Rome, and M. THIERS may resolve—a very improbable event, however—to redeem the lost prestige of his famous "never." But France cannot move a finger while a German garrison holds Strasbourg, and while there are no more political divisions across the Rhine. Austria again might prove once more a willing friend of the Papacy, but Germany has become her natural ally, whom she cannot oppose lest Lower Austria should throw itself into the arms of the great Teutonic federation, and Bohemia should become Russian. What is to become of the doctrine that the State is the natural servant of the Church, if this heretic Power is to continue to overshadow Europe and thwart the purposes of the Holy See, as it now does? The existing battle-ground between the Ultramontanes and the German Empire is the Schools Inspection bill. As we have previously pointed out, Prince BISMARCK has had but a narrow victory on the question of substituting for the clerical a laic inspection of public schools, whether under Protestant or Catholic superintendence. The influences opposed to him were of the most diverse kind, including Evangelical Lutherans, Roman Catholics, Separatists, Particularists, friends of Polish reconstruction, and a clique of devout, but not very far-seeing, people within the Prussian Court itself. Prince BISMARCK staked his political ascendency on the result of the conflict, because he could estimate as probably none of those around him could, the magnitude of the issue at stake. In the language of the *National Zeitung*, the Government "insists on the Schools' Inspection bill in order to preserve Prussia and the German Empire, and the Jesuits desire to rule the schools because they aim at destroying the Empire." Ultramontanism is not, however, a foe to be crushed in one campaign. Prince BISMARCK may find the contest less productive of fame than the struggles he has already participated in, but he will find it still more arduous and tenacious of life.

Sham Diamonds and Gold Mines.

Let us hear no more talk about the wooden nutmegs of Connecticut. By the last mail we learn that sham diamonds have been sent out to South Africa. These pretended gems come from Birmingham, and are so cleverly made that it takes a practical expert to tell the false stones from the true. The sham brilliants are no such poor stuff as the "paste" which needy countesses used to substitute for their pawned jewels, or the queens of the stage employ for their coronets, but imitations of wonderful lustre and water, that flash the prismatic tints, and mock with nice exactness the depth and purity characteristic of the veritable stones.

This ingenious dodge recalls certain artful proceedings in the early days of California. When "surface-diggings" were still plentiful, or at least not as now, pretty well exhausted, some gentleman of an original turn hit upon a highly profitable device. This plan was to go into some quiet and hitherto unfrequented spot, and remain for a time staking out claims. Suddenly he would emerge at a convenient settlement, and give out that he had discovered diggings of unparalleled richness. The usual excitement would follow, and carefully selecting men with money, our adventurer would pilot them back to his claim. A few pans of earth would be washed and found to be full of the precious golden spangles. An eager offer, a hurried sale, and a swift departure would ensue. In a day or two the too credulous purchaser would find that he, as well as the claim, had been "sold." They would discover, that is to say, that the ground had been "salted," or rather "peppered," just in one spot by the adroit vendor, who had now made safely off with his ill-gotten gains. This little game was very simple and very easy. All that was needful was a bag of gold-dust and a fitting opportunity, and the job was done. "Bogus" claims like these have been sold for many thousands of dollars, the original "investment" having been, perhaps, two or three hundred.

After this exemplary procedure had been for some time in vogue, a genius arose before whose brilliant mind all lesser lights grew pale. He was, so to say, the Fisk, Jr., or Jay Gould of this kind of speculation, and he threw all rivals, in the elegant phrase of the street, "higher than a kite." He conceived the daring plan of having not only a "bogus" mine but "bogus" dust; and he carried it out with considerable success. We imagine that this inventive person must have come from Birmingham; at all events, his gold dust did; and that tears must have been shed in that city of cotton and cutlery over this untimely fate. The upshot of it was that he was hung to a "flume" one day in Calaveras County. He had salted one claim too many; and he had an exalted although sudden reward peculiar to the region in which he operated. The worthy miners could stand the ordinary "salting" process. Doubtless many of them regarded it as a species of practical joke. But doing the thing with spurious dust was a little too strong. It was what they would call, in more senses than one, "rubbing it in;" and therefore our speculator for the rise came by his end in a manner as summary as it was unexpected.

There are always many interesting analogies in these new-found treasure lands; and it will be amusing to hear whether the one we have glanced at is followed by another which has, we think, both Californian and Australian precedents. In one or two memorable cases, where "salted" claims had been sold, the buyers went patiently to work on the spot, and the ground below really turned out to be packed full of gold; so that the biter was actually bit, and in trying to cheat others cheated himself. Now it may be an ethical error to wish luck to the foolish; and as the sham diamonds are sure to be followed out to South Africa by effectual tests, few ought to be deluded by them; but if such cases there should be, more for the sake of the cheaters than the cheated, let us hope for a repetition of the last described experience of the "salted" claim. For, of all the punishments possible to those whose cupidity tempts them into these impostures, the sharpest—*next* to being hung to a "flume" with a ten minutes' shrift—is that of finding out that they have been too clever and overreached themselves.

An Adroit Swindler.

Whether the stout and impassive person briefly known throughout England as the "claimant" shall prove to be Baronet or butcher, his fame, at least, is reasonably secure. Fate and the Courts may refuse him the hollow honors of a title, but they cannot deny him the more enduring glories of being a precedent forevermore. With his ideas of syntax and orthography, and his still more peculiar notions of delicacy in regard to women, he could make but an inferior sort of Baronet at best. But he must ever shine unrivaled as a bold impostor—first among the heroes of fraud and imposition.

Evidently, taking this view of his case, a young French gentleman of parts has lately been trying to rival him, unsuccessfully, of course, but still with undeniable cleverness. His name is JULES HUREL, and he is the son of a grocer at Passy. A good education and a naturally ambitious mind gave him aspirations beyond this contracted sphere, and he resolved to be a man of rank. The way supplied him unusual opportunities for fulfilling this design. Serving as a volunteer, he made the acquaintance of the Marquis of FARENTE, whose good will he gained to such an extent as to be able to borrow his passport, and with it, unknown to the Marquis, his title. Equipped with the uniform of a Captain of Staff, the cross of the Legion of Honor, and various decorations and war medals, the *soi disant* Marquis set out upon his travels and thenceforth lived upon the fat of the land. At Brussels he was received with open arms, and, what was more to his purpose, open pockets. Having gleaned the field, he went to Paris, where persons of position vied in paying him delicate attentions. A Swedish banker introduced him to his tailor; a Captain of artillery recommended him to his hosier. For this tender service he presented the excellent Captain with a revolver, as a testimony of his gratitude. Whether the hosier was equally grateful is, at least, doubtful.

At Besançon his imposture was discovered just after he had left for Dijon. This in some way he found out, but instead of turning about, as a less able knave might have done, he boldly went to Dijon, sought the Police authorities, and announcing himself as the Comte DE BEAUMONT, lodged information against the pretended Marquis, who, he said very truly, had come by train with him. The train was searched, but plainly the rogue had escaped, while the virtuous Count having discharged this obvious duty, proceeded to live like a prince at the expense of the admiring people of Dijon. For many months this rascal supported himself in this manner, and when he was finally arraigned, it was supposed that his depredations amounted to several thousands of francs. With an engaging frankness, quite in character apparently, he admitted all his eccentricities on the trial, and went off gaily to five years' imprisonment.

Of course, beside the carefully-studied and elaborate scheme of the Tichborne claimant, granting him to be a cheat, the enterprise of this French Jeremy Diddler seems common-place enough. But its neatness and success shows him at least to have learned his trade in a good school, and suggests the sort of roguery which the Tichborne case will no doubt plentifully inspire. About this time, as the almanacs say, "look out for cases of mistaken identity."

MINOR TOPICS.

The Connecticut papers express much disappointment concerning the course of the New-York *Tribune* in throwing a bucketful of cold water over the Republican cause. Quoting a recent article from the *Tribune*, the Norwich *Bulletin* says:

"And this is the sort of bugle blast that Dr. GREELEY blows nowadays, with a possible nomination for the Presidency by the Cincinnati Convention looming up before him. Alas, it sounds like a toot from a Chappaqua pumpkin trumpet!"

At a time when so much treachery is being displayed by "high-toned" journalists, we take pleasure in publishing the following letter from a late member of our staff. It displays a creditable anxiety on the part of an honest man not to be identified with a rascal:

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Will you permit me to say to the readers of your paper that I am not the person who testified in Superintendent MILLER's behalf, before the Insurance Investigating Committee? Those who know me need scarcely be told that I could neither be forced nor tempted, under any circumstances, to reveal secrets confided to me in the course of my professional duties. The name of the party to whom you have referred is AUGUSTUS ST. CLAIR, while that of your correspondent is

ROBERT B. SINCLAIR,
(late City Editor TIMES.)

EDITORIAL ROOMS, HARPER & BRO.'S BUILDING, NEW-YORK, Monday, March 25, 1872.

Admirers of the velocipede will be glad to learn that a practical use has at last been found for it. The attempt formerly made in France to adapt it to the service of the letter-carriers has, we believe, been abandoned. But now Spain, where progress in this way was hardly to be looked for, has developed resources in the bicycle which we are sure its inventors never contemplated. In a recent bull-fight at Bilbao, a velocipede was substituted for a horse by one of the picadors with the most triumphant results. Not once, we are gleefully told, was this enterprising performer forced to dismount, and both steed and rider came out of the combat quite unscathed. Certainly, its practicability thus manifested, the advantages of the velocipede for this species of amusement cannot be gainsaid. It is not liable to be frightened or to be unpleasantly mangled, and if only similar satisfactory substitutes could be found for the other animals engaged in them, bull-fights would become much more agreeable to civilized taste.

Considering the frequent gross carelessness of railway servants, it is rather a matter of surprise that accidents should be so few than so many. The passengers on an English road lately had a very realizing sense of this unpleasant truth. At a point on the line where there was no station, the train "slowed up" and finally stopped. After an unaccountable delay of some minutes, the passengers finally grew uneasy, and one going up to the engine, found the engineer and fireman both helplessly drunk and asleep at their posts, the steam exhausted, and the fire out. So pressing an invitation to disaster, we may be sure, would not have been wasted on any American road. But the genius of accident appears to be less alert in more conservative air, and the freight-train, which speedily approached, instead of running into and smashing up the passenger-train, as by all the laws of chance it should have done, simply took it in safety to the next station. On another road a car of an express-train, on coming into Newcastle, was found to have but three wheels, having dropped the fourth at Sunderland, about twenty-five miles away, and so ran the entire distance without getting off the track, or even causing so much inconvenience as to call attention to the loss. Here, again, there seems to have been an utter wastefulness of accident without any appreciable results. With us a very much slighter provocation would have cost a score of lives.

A very important addition to the science of war was the gun-carriage invented some years since by Capt. MONCRIEFF, an officer of the British Army. By a very ingenious device the recoil of the gun is utilized to bring it below the parapet or embrasure, and so out of the line of fire, the moment it has been discharged. The increased protection thus afforded the gunners and the piece itself renders this device evidently of very great value. A draftsman in the English War Office, Mr. J. FARLIE, has now adapted the principle of the Moncrieff invention, by a very simple modification, to the ordinary field-gun, so that it may be applied at once to almost any carriage. Mr. FARLIE's device has, moreover, the merit of very great cheapness, so that it is likely to be heard of hereafter.

Some time ago, when Count VILAIN XIV., a distinguished Belgian nobleman, was appointed to a high office in the State, public attention was aroused to the singularity of his name. The story ran that the addition XIV. had been granted by LOUIS XIV. to the Count's ancestor in return for some signal service, but, in real fact, the family had this singular appendage before that monarch's time, and its origin is lost in the lapse of ages. A modern instance of the sort has, however, recently occurred in the person of a M. D'ARCHER MONGASCON, just appointed to the French Embassy at Berlin. His father began life in the service of the Duke DE BERRI, father of the Count DE CHAMBORD, who was accustomed, in friendly familiarity, to address him "MONGASCON," instead of by his real name, ARCHER. After the Duke's assassination, his old servant, who entertained for him a deep regard, implored CHARLES X. to permit him, by royal warrant, to make this historic addition to his patronymic. There are many names whose origin would convey curious stories, could we only arrive at them.

ERIE.

Remarkable Fluctuations Yesterday—Excitement and Rumors on the Street.

Yesterday morning witnessed even more excitement at the opening of the Stock Exchange than has been seen since the great change started Erie on its upward flight. Orders to buy came in from all directions, and the brokers rushed back and forth yelling even more than is their wont, which is saying a great deal indeed, as any one can testify who has ever had his senses confused by looking down from the visitors' gallery, which, by the way, was crowded all day yesterday, despite the disagreeable weather.

In fact, it was a regular field-day, so far as Erie stock was concerned, and the hubbub in Wall-street exceeded anything of the kind in fluctuations of stock that has occurred since the Chicago fire panic in October. The difference between the two days was that now the Bulls are the victors, though they are nearly all in England, doing business through the cable. The Bears in Erie are those who have failed to have confidence in any combination, either at home or abroad, and they are scattered from Boston to Baltimore. The out-of-town "short" accounts closed up in the last day or two are said to involve differences of 10@15@20 ₩ cent. Report assigns from $500,000 to $1,000,000 loss to a single account from Baltimore. The New-York accounts, on the same side, no doubt suffer to much larger sums, but the Street is accustomed to heavy and violent differences in the fortunes of Wall-street speculation. It may be noted in this instance, however, that nearly all the losses fall at home, while the profits inure to the Exchanges of London and the Continent, and to their correspondents behind the scenes in New-York.

From the beginning to the close of the day the excitement was intense, and it has been a long time since there have been so many sales, so many fluctuations, and so much business done in any one stock as there were in this. Fully 200,000 shares must have changed hands during the day at prices ranging all the way from 61½ to 68, presenting the unusual feature of an advance of nearly 7 per cent. in one day or 13½ in two days, sometimes rising or falling 1 per cent. in five minutes. Opening at 64, the stock suddenly went up to 67½, fluctuating between that and 64½ until 3½ o'clock, when it fell to 61½, but recovered somewhat, standing at 63¾ at 4 o'clock. There were the usual rumors on the street of lucky hits, such as the pleasant story that one of DELMONICO's waiters had made $5,000; that a boot-black had netted a modest $500, which stood in marked contrast to the millions JAY GOULD was credited with having "earned;" but, it is needless to say, none of these agreeable rumors could be substantiated.

There was much complaint at the troubles occasioned by the delays in transferring the stock, and a reporter waited upon a prominent banker for information on this subject. He was assured that there was no delay as far as the Company could help. The President saying: "We are not the transfer agents; only the registrars of the stock, and every certificate is promptly signed. Here is a pile of certificates left here up to four o'clock yesterday afternoon, all ready to be delivered. We keep open until four o'clock, and will have every certificate ready by the next morning. The transfers are made at the Erie offices. The trouble is with the foreign buyers, for whom the certificates mostly are. A certificate of stock is not good delivery over there unless it is for ten shares, while one hundred share certificates are good here."

Secret Session of the Erie Directors—The Creditors of the Boston Express Company.

The Erie Board of Directors met yesterday morning for the transaction of important business. What that business was can only be surmised, for the directory appear to be desirous of keeping their present operations as secret as possible. It is believed that there is a party among the directors very desirous of investigating the corruptions by which the line was robbed under the former management, and that the other directors desire to smother all the past under a friendly cloak of compromise. It is notorious that the great earnings of Erie were absorbed by all kinds of contracts, leases and bargains. Nothing has been done, as far as the public has been permitted to learn the facts through the Press, to remedy these abuses or to abrogate contracts and leases which are fraudulent upon their very faces. The reporters are kept at a distance, and if they ask questions are choked off. Every difficulty is thrown in their way, and instead of being permitted to ascertain all the facts, they are given just such information as it suits the directors to make public. It was generally understood when JAY GOULD was removed that a much-needed reform was to be inaugurated in every quarter. If such a reform has been commenced, it has been kept secret most successfully. The same Superintendent is in charge; the same officials carry on the business of the road, and nothing has been done apparently, save to introduce the directors of the Atlantic and Great Western Railway. The Manager of that road, Col. SWEETZER, lounges about the Erie halls, as if he were master of the entire building, the conquering lord of a captured city.

A conference was held after the Board meeting, with the creditors of the New-York and Boston Express Company. The Erie Company has a chattel mortgage to the amount of $271,000. The assets are only $191,000, and the liabilities $350,000. If, therefore, the directors insist upon their bond, there will be only $90,000 for the remaining creditors. As the Express Company was really started by FISK and GOULD, the other creditors hope to make some arrangement, but it is very improbable that the present Board will relinquish any rights that Erie may hold.

Although the railroads have pitched the South Improvement Company overboard, that institution is not yet dead. Its members are very wealthy, and vow that they will make a long fight of it. But to do so they must get possession of oil refineries, which at present they have not succeeded in doing. They have made very tempting offers to some of the oil-refiners now in New-York on the Committee from the oil regions, but have met with distinct refusals everywhere. In the meantime the latter are not idle. There is a strong committee now in Harrisburg, devising ways and means to break the charter of the South Improvement Company, on the ground that it was granted for the improvement of land, and not for the business of expressing oil. Also a committee, consisting of Messrs. HEYDRICH and GILVILLAN, from Franklin, Penn., and Messrs. PICKERING and MCGOWAN, from Titusville, are in Washington to testify before a Congressional committee. The oil refiners of New-York entertained their brethren from the region at a fine banquet, at the Hoffman House, at 3 P. M., yesterday afternoon.

Amusements—The Season of Opera.

The sale of seats for single performances of the approaching season of Italian opera, at the Academy of Music, will be commenced this morning. The first representation of the series will take place on Monday, when "Il Trovatore" will be sung.

The Tammany Enrollment.

The Tammany enrollment was continued last night as quietly as before. No disturbance was reported as having occurred at any of the polling places, and the books were closed at 9 o'clock. In consequence of the inclemency of the weather, which had the effect of keeping people at home, the enrollment was lighter than on Monday evening. This is the last evening and the total result will be reported to Tammany Hall on Thursday.

REPUBLICAN ASCENDENCY VITAL TO THE NATION.

BY HON. SCHUYLER COLFAX, VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

From the Independent.

When, in 1866, a President of the United States, aided by his entire Cabinet, by able Senators and Representatives, and many other distinguished men, turned the whole power of his Administration against the party whose misplaced confidence had intrusted it into his hands, it was fashionable for those who supported him to exclaim: "The Republican Party having fulfilled its mission of destroying slavery and vanquishing rebellion, it is time now for new organizations and associations." But it proved to be a party with a stronger hold on the popular heart than any of the political parties of this century; and, instead of being overthrown by this threatening secession, it came out of the contest stronger and more powerful than before.

What would have been the results to the nation and its interests, to those great principles for which so much has been achieved since 1866, if a Congress in sympathy with President JOHNSON had been chosen by the people, instead of one hostile to him and his policy—if the compact and united Republican organization had been disbanded, and new parties formed—is so well understood now that I need not detail them.

Again, the unity of this organization—sanctified though it has been by so much patriotic blood and so many sacred tears, stirring, as it has, the conscience of the nation to its profoundest depths, prayed over by so many pious hearts, and with a history of which millions are so justly proud—is imperiled by attempts to rend it asunder into two antagonizing national convocations, and to test the experiment of affiliating one wing of the divided party with those who, from the hour of the birth of the Republican organization, have sought, though ineffectually, to stab it to its death.

This experiment has already been tested in Tennessee and Missouri, with exactly identical results. In each State one wing of the Republican Party placed in the field a Republican State ticket in opposition to the regular nominees. In each State the Democracy declined to nominate a party ticket, but supported the independent Republicans. In each State appeals were made to the Republican voters to vote for the independent Republican ticket, on the ground that it was really only a choice among men of their own faith. In each State, by these appeals and with the aid of the Democratic vote *en masse*, the independent Republican State ticket was chosen, but with it a Democratic Legislature and a majority of Democratic Congressmen. In each State a Democratic United States Senator has been since elected. And no States are now claimed—though, perhaps, incorrectly—as more certainly against the Republicans than Tennessee and Missouri. It is proposed now to repeat these experiments on the broader arena of the nation. "In vain is the snare set in sight of the bird."

It cannot be doubted that many earnest Republicans joined in these State movements, who deeply but unavailingly regret now their results. And, doubtless, many earnest Republicans, influenced by personal or legislative considerations, may have given aid and comfort to the pending movement, in the hope of more auspicious results. But a fort which could be easily held by its defenders is often most difficult of recapture when lost; while a party which comes into power is always controlled by the elements which constitute a majority of its membership. To capture the fort, the aid of some of its former defenders may be necessary. Once captured, the majority of the victors hold supreme sway. If this is doubted, let Tennessee and Missouri answer the doubter.

If a quarter of a million, or even as many as half a million Republicans could be induced to join three millions of Democrats in defeating the regular Republican organization, six-sevenths of the new Cabinet would belong proportionately to the dominating wing of the coalition. The supporters of the new Administration in Congress would be of the same political faith. And it does not need to recall the history of ANDREW JOHNSON, nor of JOHN TYLER, to prove that, whatever might have been their political principles when elected, Administrations rapidly assimilate in political policy with their political supporters in Congress. If they must rely for defense on political opponents, that very necessity, by a force more potential than magnetism or gravitation, draws them together.

Can the ascendency of the Republican Party in our nation be safely or wisely surrendered? Virginia, West Virginia and North Carolina were all, after reconstruction, Republican States. The former State was carried against the regular Republican nominees for Governor, &c., by what was called a Conservative Republican ticket, the candidates on which claimed during the canvass to be better friends of the President than their opponents, even telegraphing their congratulations to him when they won their victory. Has any one heard of any triumphs for Republican principles or ideas in its legislation since, or in the Constitutional Convention of West Virginia, or in the Kuklux dens of North Carolina? When organized conspiracy, violence, whipping, mutilation, arson, and murder defy, as in some States now, the national as well as the local Government and laws, despite President, Cabinet, Congress, and all the power of the nation being known to be on the side of those whom they seek to intimidate and outrage, how much more deplorable would be the condition of their poor victims with the Republican Party out of power? Would their hopes of protection increase? Would their wicked and brutal enemies stay their hands?

Would our national credit, the right arm of our country in time of peril, (more powerful than an army, because by it armies and navies can rapidly be called into existence when needed,) be strengthened by the overthrow of Republican ascendency? Under Republican administration it has steadily improved, here as well as abroad. A party that never bowed the knee to prejudice, and dared to risk the odium of most burdensome taxation when needed to keep our flag flying in the field, and which, when peace came, dared to reduce taxation, year by year, only to such an extent as would not hazard our finances, inspires a confidence that no other organization could command. And its result is seen in the prosperity of the nation, the development of its resources, the enlargement of its productions, the maintenance of the wages of labor, the increased deposits of the poor in savings banks, the steady decline in the gold premium, and the appreciation in the value of our currency and bonds.

Every intelligent man knows that repudiation can never come in this Republic by any direct vote of Congress or people. Its danger is from indirect action. A party seeking present popularity only—consenting to reduce taxation a hundred and fifty millions, when but fifty could be safely abated; or allowing hundreds of millions of war claims, &c.—would, without doing anything else, impair, if it did not shipwreck, the national credit. When pay-day came, and an empty Treasury failed in the payment of interest on the national bonds, the shock to our credit and good name would be felt around the world. All values here would be unsettled, business would be deranged, and financial disaster would certainly follow. The Republican Party has never been braver than when it risked its political existence on doing right;—and, while it will reduce the burdens of taxation (as it has six times since the war) as rapidly as the national faith will permit, the world knows that not for the most wide-spread popularity at home would it risk the plighted faith of the Republic, or permit its credit to be at the slightest hazard of dishonor.

No; the time has not yet arrived for its exodus from power! Still, as in the past, it is so interwoven with the best interests of the Republic that the triumphs and reverses of the one will be recorded by impartial history as the triumphs and reverses of the other. Not based on temporary popularity, like a house built on the shifting sands, it has been founded on such grand principles of justice and humanity that it is like a house built on a rock, against which the waves of opposition dash powerless and in vain. It can correct all existing abuses, and establish firmly and triumphantly all needed reforms. It has ferreted out and punished official dishonesty. It has already reformed and elevated the civil service from the debasement of a past Administration. It has, year after year, attested its belief in practical revenue reform by steadily diminishing the burdens of taxation. It has won the approval of millions at home, as well as the respect of nations abroad. And, with debt lessening, credit rising, taxes falling, and trade prospering, it has surely deserved the approval it has won.

There may be divisions as to men; there may be weakening strifes and unfortunate alienations. But the party is greater than its greatest men. Differences among its millions there must be; but at that ballot-box where American voters exercise their national sovereignty, they prove their devotion to principles not by writing "Republican" or "Democrat" on their tickets, but by voting for those who stand before the nation and the world as the party-chosen representatives of the principles they profess. Without stopping, however, to challenge the conscientiousness of any who may dissent from this, there are some persons who cannot afford to allow Republican ascendency to be overthrown. The men of business and of property, who desire stability and consequent prosperity, and do not desire the chaos of reaction, cannot afford it. The laboring men, whose interests Republicanism has always protected, and whose wages it has sought to maintain and advance, cannot afford it. But, more than all, the humble and defenseless millions of the South, who owe their emancipation and enfranchisement to the fact of Republican ascendency over the bitterest opposition, cannot afford it. On its banner they see that trinity of principles so precious to them—"Liberty for all, Justice for all, Protection for all;" and, till they are assured of that protection against all, neither they nor those who care for them can afford to see its banner furled in defeat.

FACTS FOR POLITICIANS.

BOASTINGS AND PERFORMANCES.

Erie (Penn.) Dispatch.

Mr. GREELEY's paper egotistically observes: "The *Tribune* usually accomplishes the purposes which it has in view in a public movement." We believe Mr. GREELEY ran for Congress once, the *Tribune* supporting him with all its available artillery, but we never heard that its candidate was elected. A little before that its editor-in-chief went to Chicago to nominate WM. H. SEWARD for President, but the *Tribune's* candidate was not nominated. A few weeks since thousands of *Tribunes* were circulated in New-Hampshire in the interest of the Democracy, but the State was carried by the Republicans nevertheless, and the *Tribune's* effort to defeat GRANT has rather a sickly appearance. Hence, we remark, it isn't always best to brag about it, even if one *has* absolute control of public events.

NO ENCOURAGEMENT.

Western New-Yorker.

Not a word of encouragement or support did the struggling Republicans of New-Hampshire receive from the *Tribune*, hitherto so frantic in its double-leaded appeals to the "Men and Brethren" there, pending an election. Yet, seeing indications of a Republican triumph despite its aid to the Democracy, it threw a sheet to the windward by saying that the Democrats had thrown away their opportunity by adopting free trade resolutions. GRANT or the Republican Party wasn't to have the credit in case of victory. Too thin!—too thin! O grumbling GREELEY. The free trade that the stanch Republicans of the Granite State rebuked was your free trade with the thumb-sucking Democrats.

THE TRIBUNE ON CONNECTICUT.

Albany Evening Journal.

On the first day of the present month the New-York *Tribune* distinctly and unmistakably renounced all pretension of being a Republican organ. At the close of an article from Mr. GREELEY's pen which began with the declaration that "*we desire to help the negative* in the controversy" whether the *Tribune* is a trustworthy Republican paper, it used this unequivocal language:

"It is plain that they are right who insist that the *Tribune* is not a 'reliable' party organ. We presume it never was; but if it ever has been, *we are determined that it shall not be hereafter*."

The *Tribune* seems resolved to convince the country that there was no mistake of transient ebullition of passion in these words, but that it meant just what it said when it said it should no longer be a Republican paper. In a leader, plainly designed and calculated to help the Democracy of Connecticut in the approaching election—put forth on the very day on which the *World* proclaims that all who desire GRANT's defeat must prefer to have Connecticut carried by the Democrats—the *Tribune* confirms its repudiation of Republicanism in these words:

"The *Tribune* exhorts every citizen of Connecticut to vote as he shall judge most conducive to his country's well-being, but not to vote against Gov. JEWELL on the assumption that a vote for him is necessarily a vote to renominate Gen. GRANT. Let every tub stand on its own bottom. Messrs. JEWELL and HUBBARD, the rival candidates for Governor, are both worthy and able men, either of whom will faithfully serve and honor the State if chosen for Governor. We believe each of the rival State tickets to be made up of like material. Connecticut has been mainly under Republican rule since the Republican Party was organized, but her State officers have sometimes been Democrats, and she has been well served by these as she has been by her Republican State officers and Legislatures. Few States have suffered less by peculation and prodigality in office than she has, no matter which party has ruled over her. May she steadfastly maintain this honorable distinction!"

We believe this to be plainly, nakedly untrue. Connecticut has not been as well served by her Democratic as by her Republican rulers—as witness the election frauds, the tampering with laws and other points which have been proved. But no matter. Even if it were true that there could be no choice between the rival tickets, so far as State matters are concerned, the momentous national interests at stake this year enjoin every true and faithful Republican to labor zealously for a Republican victory in Connecticut. Yet the *Tribune* has not one word in favor of such a result. It exhorts every citizen to vote as he shall think best—a pointless and empty phrase which means nothing—and it exhorts no man to vote the Republican ticket. On the contrary, it substantially tells them that there is no choice between the two tickets, with a manifest desire for the success of the Democracy.

Contrast this with the clarion ring which we have been accustomed to find in the *Tribune* in former years during the weeks just preceding the Connecticut election. "Men and Brethren! the *Tribune* exhorts you to spare no effort for Republican victory. Let every Republican voter of Connecticut who does business in New-York make it a point to stay at home and give the day of election to the righteous cause. Men and Brethren of Connecticut! will you not do thus much for your country?" Who does not remember these appeals, repeated day after day? And now not a single word for the Republican cause.

It was just so in the New-Hampshire contest. The *Tribune* spoke no syllable in aid of the Republicans who made so gallant a fight. And when it saw that Republican success was certain without its help, it hastened, with transparent motives to ascribe the drift to protection! It was determined that the victory should not, if it could prevent it, inure to the credit and advantage of distinctive Republicanism and of the Administration. Now, does the *Tribune* want the Republicans to succeed in Connecticut or not? Does it purpose saying a word to help them? Will it give us a plain answer?

The Snedecor Collection of Paintings.

The Snedecor collection of oil and water-color paintings, which has been on exhibition at the Leavitt Art-rooms, in Broadway, during the past week, will be sold on Thursday, Friday and Saturday evenings next. No opportunities have ever been offered in this City such as this sale affords for the purchase of water-color paintings of a high class. Among them we notice specimens by Vibert, Paul Marney, Bellecour, B. C. Koek-Koek, Brissot, Ed. Frere, Zamacois and others. The oils comprise works by Hubner, Brillouin, Levy, Meyer Von Bremen, Isabey, G. H. Boughton, the two Harts, Carl Becker, Van Marcke, Escosura, Bougueran, Desgoffe, and a hundred other artists of merit. The collection is, taken as a whole, a very choice one, and it may be doubted whether one equal to it in merit is at all likely to be offered for sale during the present season.

German Political Reform Movement—The City Charter.

The Reform organizations of the Tenth, Eleventh and Seventeenth Wards, German and American, met at the German Free School, in Fourth-street, last night, and organized as a committee of arrangements for a mass-meeting to be held at Concordia Hall, in Avenue A, on Thursday evening, to secure the passage of the new City charter. Two delegates from each of fourteen organizations, estimated at ten thousand voters, were there. An organization was effected by the election of Mr. SIXTUS CHARLES KAPF, President, and Mr. PANS, Secretary. Several subcommittees were appointed.

The German Reform organization of the Fourteenth Assembly District, Seventeenth Ward, Mr. JUL. BORNELL presiding, met at No. 117 Avenue A last evening, making preparations for the proposed mass-meeting, and discussing measures of municipal reform.

The German Reform Organization of the Eighteenth Assembly District, Twenty-first Ward, met in Third-avenue last night to effect a reorganization to extend its operations in view of the municipal election to be held soon after the passage of the new charter.

The German independent reform organization of the Nineteenth Assembly District, of which JACOB WEBER is President, met last night, and in addition to the usual routine business discussed reform measures and the approaching charter election.

Reception of the Dexter Club.

The seventh regular reception of the "Dexter Club" came off on Monday evening at the residence of Miss LULU BYRDSALL, of No. 310 East Nineteenth-street, and was one of the most agreeable social affairs of the kind given this season. The Club is composed of young men in good position, and devoted exclusively to social purposes. Their last reception was well attended, and gives promise of continued success in the future.

THE EAST RIVER BRIDGE.

A Descent Into the Caisson—Delving in the Depths—The Progress of the Work—The Amount of Money Already Expended.

Very few people fully comprehend the magnitude of the work that has been undertaken in constructing the bridge across the East River. When completed it will be one of the grandest triumphs of engineering skill. A reporter of the TIMES recently visited the caisson at the foot of Roosevelt-street, which presents a scene of the busiest activity. Twelve air-pumps, forcing air into the caisson, were noisily at work, and two sand-pipes were discharging volumes of sand, which rushed through them with a loud noise. A party of two or three gentlemen, under the guidance of one of the engineers, were about descending into the interior of the caisson, and the reporter availed himself of the opportunity to take a look at the subterranean workings of the vast structure. Two shafts afford access to the interior of the caisson, and down one of these the party descended by means of a spiral staircase. At the bottom of each shaft on one side is a small oval opening just large enough to admit the body of a man, and closed by an iron door. This affords entrance to a small circular chamber about eight feet in length and six feet in diameter, called the "lock." At the bottom of the lock on the opposite side from the entrance is a similar opening, closed in like manner, opening into the caisson, which gives access to its interior.

The pressure of air in the caisson is thirty pounds to the square inch, or double the ordinary atmospheric pressure. Once in the lock and the entrance closed, it becomes necessary to have an equal amount of pressure, before the door into the caisson can be opened. To this end air is forced into the lock until the right pressure is reached. It is here that the most unpleasant part of the journey is experienced, as the constantly increasing pressure acts upon the tympanum of the ear, and would rupture it if it were not counteracted by closing the nostrils, and inflating the cheeks to their fullest extent, thus creating an artificial pressure upon the inside of the ear. This has to be done every few seconds, and even then the sensation is sometimes painful. The air rushes into the narrow chamber with a noise like the hissing of steam. Four or five minutes were needed to obtain the required pressure, when the air was turned off and the lower door opened. Descending a short ladder, the party found themselves standing upon a narrow plank walk in one of the chambers of the caisson, and seventy feet below the level of the water in the river.

Once inside no discomfort is experienced from the compressed atmosphere. The interior is divided into six chambers by massive partitions of wood and iron, with passages through them into each chamber. In all directions are laid narrow plank walks for the convenience of wheeling the sand which forms the bed of the river to the discharge pipes. The chambers are about eight feet in height and lined throughout with a thin plating of iron. This is to guard against the wood-work catching fire. Such an accident happened to the Brooklyn caisson, and very nearly destroyed it.

The chambers are well lighted with gas, but are dim with clouds of mist. In that compressed atmosphere a foot burner gives as much light as a four-feet burner would in ordinary air. It would naturally be supposed that in so confined a space, there would be a liability of the air becoming impure, but such is not the case. An analysis of the air in the excavation was made a short time ago, and it was found to contain a very small per centage of carbonic acid gas. A couple of pigeons were kept in a chamber nearly two weeks, and seemed to experience no discomfort. The sand excavated is forced out through the pipes by the simple pressure of the air. The pipes are about four inches in diameter, and operate upon the principle of a syphon. The sand is wheeled from the different chambers to the pipes, and there shoveled around them. The flow can be shut off at any time by means of a stop-cock worked by means of a huge wrench.

Between twenty and thirty men were at work in the chambers. The lowest point reached in the excavations is within nine feet of the bed rock. The average depth of the sand, however, is about fifteen feet. Already boulders of trap rock are found imbedded in the quicksand; these are broken up and hoisted out by means of an apparatus similar to a dredging-machine, working in a huge shaft filled with water. The men work in relays, or "watches," each "watch" remaining in the caisson for three hours. Working in that compressed atmosphere has its disadvantages, and the men complain at times of cramps, which, judging from their description, must be very painful, as one of the men likened it to "tearin' the flesh from yer leg." The low dim-lighted chambers, filled with mist, the shining pools of water, and the men toiling in the flaming gas-light amid the rushing, rumbling noise of the sand syphons, combined to make up an interesting scene, not easily forgotten. "Try to whistle," suggested the conductor of the party, and try they did, but without success. Pucker their lips, and blow as hard as they could, no sound approaching a whistle could be produced. The voice, too, had a strange, unnatural sound, as though uttered in a high key, all due to the compressed atmosphere.

The interior of the sides of the caisson slopes outward, not unlike the lips of an enormous bell. In fact, the working of the structure is upon nearly the same principle as that of a diving-bell, the pressure of the air keeping out the water. When the bed rock is reached, and the caisson fairly settled upon it, the interior will be filled with concrete and masonry.

The return to the upper world was unattended with the unpleasant sensations of the descent. After re-entering the "lock" the door into the chambers was closed, and the compressed air allowed to escape, until the pressure was equal to that of the outside atmosphere. This was an operation of some five minutes duration, and produced in the ears of those in the lock a sound as of rushing water—as though the person were diving. A little unpleasant feeling was experienced when the open air was reached, but it soon passed off. Those making daily descents do not notice it.

Twenty courses of stone have been laid upon the caisson, and the work is being pushed forward as rapidly as possible. At present the work is somewhat retarded by the lack of stone, which cannot be supplied fast enough. The Company has expended upward of $3,300,000. This includes the amount paid for right of way. They have on hand material amounting to nearly $600,000. Four hundred thousand dollars has been expended for lumber, and $120,000 for machinery. It is worthy of remark that the Company having the stone contract offered $20,000 to be released from their contract. This offer the Company declined, believing that they could not make such advantageous terms elsewhere.

Doubts have been expressed as to the stability of so huge a structure. In regard to this point the superintendent, Mr. KINGSLEY, states that the opinions of the most distinguished engineers have been sought upon the subject, and they fully indorse the plans. It has been thought by some that it would be necessary to build a pier in the middle of the river. This would be impossible, from the fact that Congress would never permit it, and even if it were built vessels would constantly be carried against it by the force of the current and injured, and the Company continually involved in suits for damages. A wind traveling at the rate of sixty miles an hour, which is an extreme case, would not sway the bridge, even at its great elevation. It is expected that steam cars will run across the bridge at the rate of twenty miles an hour. The entire cost of the structure, when completed, is estimated at $12,000,000. This is thought to be an outside figure.

A Clerk out of Place.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

As a type of a pretty large class in this City and elsewhere, I ask a little information. I have the misfortune to be the possessor of nothing merchantable, but a strong, healthy body, an unimpeached character, a good education, and twenty years' experience in business. Now, can some of your eminently practical readers suggest some means not requiring actual "cash" or "available securities" by which I, and probably hundreds more in the same impecunious condition, can earn something; we would like enough to support our families in decency, but that we don't expect, and would take anything that offers, for we are not afraid of work, and hard work, but are too proud to seek for or accept that of a dishonorable character, such as selling "Geneva Company" watches, roping in greenhorns for the gamblers to pluck, and other equally laudable occupations. We have unfortunately not learnt trades, so, of course, don't belong to a trades union, and consequently can't go into shops and make our muscles help us in that way, and as for working as ordinary day-laborers, no employer would have us at a dollar a day to handle a pick, shovel or plough, for it would pay him better to give the rawest emigrant $2. We have families—children whom we would like to bring up so that they shall not figure in the Police reports, or at best be taken up by the societies and asylums.

I suppose that the first advice we receive will be to "advertise"—but, ask any one of the class if he has not tried it again and again, without receiving a single reply. Next, we shall be told probably, go "West," or "South," or "somewhere else." Very good advice, but we have no money for an excursion of this sort, and railroads, hotels, &c., &c., won't take our promises to pay them when we get work; and then come in the families again; they can't live on air while we are hunting for something more substantial, and children under twelve years old can't do much for themselves, when their only human protector and guide is a thousand miles away.

Having no money, of course we have few acquaintances, and consequently few opportunities of picking up whatever work may be floating by. Of course we must pay cash for all that we eat or wear, and as to lodging, that must probably be paid in advance, for no one will be security for a man "out of a situation."

Now what are we to do? We want to live honestly and honorably, and the question is—*how?* There is much sympathy for the "poor," and probably that same sympathy is turned into more tangible results in this great, wicked, abused charitable City than anywhere else; but no one thinks of including us in such a class, because we generally manage to keep up a decent appearance, and don't get drunk. Yet I venture to say there is quite as much real suffering as among any class, with one exception, and that is, our families, when a "dispensation of Providence" deprives them of the one whose life has furnished the means of sustaining their's; and then, God help them! for they are not trained up to be sturdy beggars, who will have a living some way or other. Once more, what shall we do? W.

NEW-YORK, Friday, March 22, 1872.

AN EXAMPLE OF A "LITERARY GENTLEMAN'S" HONOR.

Mr. E. L. GODKIN, who seems to be a man gifted with more literary ability than discretion or good sense, has thought proper to write a letter to the *Tribune*, which is marked, we must take leave to say, by the bad faith and want of veracity too often characteristic of Mr. GODKIN.

Mr. GODKIN's present troubles and anxieties have arisen from that passionate temperament which prevents him at times from distinguishing between right and wrong. Some weeks ago he thought proper to express great resentment at the course of the NEW-YORK TIMES in defending Gen. GRANT—an occurrence which we naturally regarded with great concern, but for which we saw no remedy, except by allowing Mr. GODKIN to conduct our paper as well as his own, and to this we had some not unreasonable objections.

Soon after this explosion, the Miller case came before the public, and two managers of this journal were summoned before the Investigating Committee. As our readers may be aware, these gentlemen were much pressed by Mr. MILLER to disclose the names of writers of articles against him, and they both declined to give the required information. For doing this, they were assailed with increased vehemence by the unobtrusive Mr. E. L. GODKIN. He not only attacked their position, but he insisted in a very peremptory manner upon their adopting his own theories in relation to such matters. He denounced us as "Masked Reformers," and prescribed for us the following rules and regulations, which we were to adopt at once, under pain of incurring his further displeasure—a thing we were determined to avoid, if we possibly could. We quote from the *Nation* published on March 11:

"But when an editor determines, for reasons of public policy, to denounce any man as a thief, or embezzler, or forger, or peculator, we believe the generally accepted and only sound rule is that he should be ready to produce the evidence of the truth of what he says, whenever called on by the accused person, before any tribunal whatever, libel suit or no libel suit. He is bound to show the documents on which he has based his assertions, *or produce the person to whose word he trusted when he made them*. Anybody who asks an editor to allow him to make charges of this kind in his paper, but refuses to come forward in support of them, if called upon, *is unworthy of belief, and deserves no more pity, shelter or connivance than any lurking assassin or sneak-thief*. Skulking patriots, who are anxious to make 'exposures' of private character, but unwilling to shoulder the responsibility of them, are a very large class."

"They (the editors of the TIMES) refused also to say who wrote the articles, although the editor expressed the opinion that these persons 'ought to come forward' and make good their assertions. It appeared, in short, that the charges rested on the *naked assertion of somebody in whom the editor of the Times had confidence*, and whom he therefore permitted to spy anonymously in the columns of the paper whatever he pleased reflecting on Mr. MILLER's character, without exacting from him any guarantee whatever of his good faith, *and without even reserving the right to reveal his name, or to bring him forward as a witness*."

In reply to this we took the liberty of pointing out that if we were to be guided by these principles, we should constantly have to commit gross breaches of confidence; that no man who intrusted a secret to us would be safe; and that our own plan, of preserving the confidence of everybody who trusted in us, was decidedly the best one. But Mr. GODKIN is not easily open to conviction from argument or reason—he is a man of very violent prejudices and an unrestrained temper, and therefore he once more lectured us in the same strain as before, founding his remarks on BALLARD's evidence, which had been given *after* his "Masked Reformers" article was published:

"The moral of the affair for editors is: when anybody asks leave to call somebody a thief through your columns, do not let him do so because you think he is honest, unless he agrees to prove his charges if called upon; because, even if honest, he may be misled by ignorance or passion; and, if dishonest, he may sell you out, and bring you to open shame."

The persistence shown on this subject by the amiable editor of the *Nation* left us no resource but to point out to him that if we adopted his own rules, he himself would necessarily be one of the first sufferers. His case, so far as his connection with this office was concerned—and leaving out of question the character of the two men—did not in any way differ from BALLARD's. BALLARD was introduced to us by a very well-know official in this City, and we gave him the name of Browning, because he represented that he was writing for some other paper—we did not inquire what paper—and did not wish to be known as writing for us. He wrote a very small portion of the articles in our paper on insurance. The exposures of Mr. MILLER were determined upon in our own office, and were chiefly prepared by members of our own staff. Thus, then, if we had submitted to Mr. GODKIN's dictation, we should not only have betrayed "outside" writers like himself, but our own colleagues and assistants.

These facts were not unknown to Mr. GODKIN, but he still battered at our door with demands that we should reveal the names of our writers. It seemed, then, that the only possible way of convincing him of his mistake was to give him an example of the inconvenience which his rule would occasion in practical working. He said it was dishonorable in us to conceal the names of writers who had assailed character. If he were right, it was quite clear that he was not entitled to protection himself. He, like BALLARD, had written attacks upon official and private persons in this journal, under an assumed name. BALLARD no more wrote "under an alias" than he did. Mr. GODKIN remained behind his alias, "anxious to make exposures of character," but "unwilling to shoulder the responsibility of them." When he might and ought to have "come forward" to prove his charges, he still remained concealed. He now says that he never used his alias. There, we are sorry to say, he is guilty of stating what is directly contrary to the truth. *He has written letters to us signed "J. M.," and received letters addressed to James Monroe.*

But now he writes to the *Tribune*: "What do you think of men who deliberately make a charge against their own contributor of 'attacking private reputations under an alias?'" This is a clever, though not an honest way, of representing the case. It was Mr. GODKIN who accused a "contributor" of "writing under an alias." We merely told Mr. GODKIN, in reply, that he had done precisely what the said "contributor" had also done. We invited him to dine off his own dish—and he made wry faces at it. But he prepared the mess, and ought not to blame us for putting a little of it into his mouth.

He is also, we lament to add, guilty of bad faith and want of veracity combined—sufficient to cast a cloud on any man's character—in the account which he gives in his letter to the *Tribune* of his connection with this paper. He boasts of the confidence Mr. RAYMOND had in him, but omits to state that Mr. RAYMOND was much dissatisfied with his contributions. Mr. GODKIN wished to edit this paper, and Mr. RAYMOND did not choose to allow it. Mr. GODKIN also says—with what would be a great breach of faith if it were true, and is something still worse as it is false—that he was applied to by Mr. JONES "when the paper was in a somewhat embarrassing condition" for contributions, and that he *somewhat reluctantly* consented. Both these statements would have to be regarded as the products of Mr. GODKIN's somewhat luxuriant imagination if they did not arise from imperfect recollection. The following letters from Mr. GODKIN will show with what desperate "reluctance" he came back to the paper.

Oct. 7, 1869.

MY DEAR MR. JONES: Nobody has more interest—as reader, I mean—in the TIMES than I have, and I would do anything in my power to help you. But the fact is, I am very hard worked as it is, and *whether I work harder is with me entirely a question of money*. I might agree to furnish you with *two* articles a week, if you would allow me to choose my own days of the week, and pecuniarily speaking, make it worth my while and *kept private*. (*Sic* in original.) It might prove embarrassing to me in some ways to have my connection with the TIMES made public, on account of the *Nation*. If you will make me an offer I will do my best to accept it, and even if I don't, we shall be none the worse friends. Yours, very truly,

E. L. GODKIN.

GEORGE JONES, Esq.

No. 10 WEST FORTY-EIGHTH-STREET, Jan. 12, 1870.

DEAR MR. JONES: I have just received your check for $600 25, being payment down to Jan. 10. June 7 was not paid for. The last check covered everything down to May 29. Many thanks.

Yours very sincerely, E. L. GODKIN.

We leave the reader to find out in the above correspondence that coyness to contribute to the paper which Mr. GODKIN now professes that he felt. His only scruple was on the subject of money; we met his views on that point, and his bashfulness disappeared.

Mr. GODKIN also makes the following statement: "I may add that I ceased to contribute for my own convenience." The following letter, written by him at the time, throws a different light on the subject:

No. 10 WEST FORTY-EIGHTH-STREET, Feb. 17, [1871.]

DEAR MR. JONES: I have just received a note from H. J. RAYMOND & Co. *expressing dissatisfaction with the working of the arrangement for my contributions to the* TIMES, and proposing to pay me only for what you use.

The difficulty in meeting your wants is, I think, somewhat due to the very delicate way the TIMES handles a great many questions; but, then, this is your affair.

I am willing to consider anything you propose as a substitute, but it would hardly pay me to write chance articles now and then for any compensation you would be likely to offer, or even to hold myself ready to write them, for, of course, I have to regulate my time and engagements, with reference to my liabilities in the way of literary work.

Still, if you will suggest topics, say twice a week, and say what you will pay for each article used, I will say yes or no; if no, of course the arrangement drops.

Yours, very truly,

EDWIN L. GODKIN.

GEORGE JONES, Esq.

It will be observed that in this letter Mr. GODKIN is kind enough to remonstrate with us on our "delicate way" of handling many questions, —(he had sent us some very violent attacks on personal character, which we had rejected,) —and in a letter of two days' later date, he recurs to this point, and begs us to "speak out more strongly." "My belief," he says, "is, your policy is to pitch in, and not handle things too gingerly." We have tried to meet Mr. GODKIN's wishes in this respect since then, but we must admit, with great grief, that we have not even yet succeeded in pleasing him. We *have* "pitched in," and have not "handled things too gingerly;" and we are still constantly confronted with the gloomy spectre of Mr. GODKIN, shaking his fists at us, and pouring out his maledictions like the melancholy gentleman in the opera. The fact is that Mr. GODKIN is a man very hard to please, as everybody finds out who has the inestimable advantage of holding any dealings with him.

After the above correspondence, we were compelled to keep out more and more of Mr. GODKIN's contributions, and when he began to attack Gen. GRANT, it was evident that his views and ours differed so widely as to render it impossible for us to retain him on our occasional staff. From that moment he began to attack the TIMES, and has continued to do it ever since, and we trust will continue to do it to the end, since it is evidently a great relief to his feelings, and affords him a very harmless kind of amusement, of which we should be extremely sorry to deprive him.

But when he prescribes new-fashioned rules of "journalism," he should be careful lest he dig a pit for his own feet. He has latterly scolded us with more than usual volubility for not following his principles in such matters. We thought we would for once, and in his own case, pursue the very disagreeable course which he marked out for us,—and behold the consequence! Mr. GODKIN flies to the arms of the *Tribune* in a towering rage, and is in such a hurry to pour out his doleful tale that he has not time even to tell the truth. It is with deep reluctance that we have allowed ourselves to be dragged into a controversy with a quarrelsome and somewhat reckless, though able, man. We shall now leave him. He has held a correspondence with this office during the last few days, in which the main facts are brought out in reference to the Miller case, BALLARD, &c. It may be necessary to publish that. Otherwise, we shall allow Mr. GODKIN to make any statement he pleases uncontradicted, trusting to the sense of justice of our contemporaries to estimate the case aright, and earnestly hoping that the next editors who have to deal with Mr. GODKIN will receive more honorable treatment from him than we have done.

THE HORSE PLAGUE AGAIN.

Its Appearance on Staten Island—Particulars of the Disease and Condition of the Animals.

The horse plague, which was so disastrous in this City last Summer, has broken out in a new form in the stables of the Staten Island Shore Railroad Company. During the past week the Company have posted a notice in the waiting-room of the first landing, stating that "in consequence of sickness among the horses, only one car will leave the landing every two hours." The rule is for a car to meet every boat, and this notice subjects the passengers to great inconvenience, especially at this season of the year.

A reporter of the TIMES, yesterday, visited the stables at Staten Island, and gained the following particulars: The first case of sickness occurred some three or four days ago. One of the horses was taken out for water, as is the custom, at 5 o'clock A. M., and back to the stall, to the usual morning feed. The animal ate the food, and none of the stablemen noticed anything wrong with her. Two or three hours afterward, when one of them went to clean her, he noticed that she seemed very weak about the hind legs, and in five minutes afterward she was unable to stand; since then she has been in the same condition. There are about thirty horses in the stable, but the men state that not one-half of them are troubled with this disease, the others are laid up with colds, lameness, distemper, and other diseases. The first symptoms of the plague is the entire loss of the use of the hind limbs, and a weakness across the kidneys. In this condition they are unable to stand and have to be "slung up" with ropes, and a cloth band passing under the animals body. The disease is confined to the mares, none of the males showing any sign of sickness. The disease makes no difference in the animals' appetite. They eat and drink quite as much as when they were in perfect health, but the stablemen give them warm water and bran mashes twice a day, and a measure of oats at 12 o'clock. The appearance of the eye is as clear and bright as usual. There is no grinding of the teeth or working of the jaws.

The stables are clean and well ventilated, and each horse is "blanketed" day and night. Up to the present time none of the sick ones have died, and the veterinary surgeon says that the disease is not contagious, but seventeen days will elapse before the animals recovery. The complaint has every appearance of being a kidney disease, resulting from exposure to the cold when warm, and perhaps it is the result of improper food. If it were fever, or any contagious disease, the animals' appetite would fail, and other symptoms would be observable. At present the name of the disease is not known. None of the horses in any of the livery-stables on the island have been infected.

Westchester Elections.

The elections for Supervisors took place in the several towns of Westchester yesterday. The following gentlemen were re-elected without opposition: Greenburg, Abram O. Wilson; Harrison, Edward Willets; Lewisboro, Daniel Hunt; Mount Pleasant, Joseph Leggett; Newcastle, Francis M. Carpenter; North Salem, Odle Close; Scarsdale, Francis Secor; White Plains, E. G. Sutherland, and Stephen Brown, Jr., was elected for the town of Somers, instead of William E. Teed.

In East Chester, WILLIAM P. ESTERBROOK, Republican, was elected; gain.

Pelham—BENJAMIN HEGEMAN, Democrat, re-elected.

West Chester—HUGH LOWRY, Democrat.

New-Rochelle—GEORGE W. DAVIDS, re-elected.

West Farms—CHARLES W. BATHGATE, Independent Democrat, re-elected.

Morrisania—JOHN HOPKINS, Democrat. The Democrats of Morrisania elect their entire ticket, except Justice in the Fourth Ward, where JOHN T. HUNT, Independent Democrat, beats Col. J. J. MOONEY.

Personal.

Judge R. Hitchcock, of Ohio, Ex-Gov. Bowen, of Arkansas, and Hon. A. Stone, Jr., of Cleveland, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Luis de Potestad, First Secretary of the Spanish Legation at Washington, is at the Albemarle Hotel. Gen. John C. Fremont, of Tarrytown, is at the Clarendon Hotel. Gen. George J. Magee, of Schuyler County, and Gen. Jardine, of New-Jersey, are at the Everett House. Gen. Anderson, of Toledo, is at the Westmoreland Hotel. Judge Henry H. Brown, of Chicago, is at the St. Denis Hotel. Ex-Gov. J. Gregory Smith, of Vermont, and Sir Hugh Allan, of Quebec, are at the Brevoort House. Hon. J. J. Hager, of Rhinebeck, and Dr. Weldon, of Jerome Park, are at the New-York Hotel. Col. D. W. Flagler, of the United States Army, is at the Glenham Hotel. Hon. S. W. Lawrence, of Rochester, and Col. S. W. French, of Cheyenne, are at the Sturtevant House. Col. C. M. Lowe, of Georgia, and Rev. C. M. Lightbody, of Pennsylvania, are at Earle's Hotel.

Durability of Precious Stones.

Considering the money paid for precious stones, the question arises as to the lasting qualities of gems. The diamond, the hardest of stones, remains unalterable during ages, retaining its original size and lustre. This hardness sometimes misleads the ignorant, who believe it can not be broken. Early diamond searchers have been known to destroy gems of size by striking them with a hammer, when, of course, they flew to pieces. Those wearing diamonds should guard against striking them against hard objects; though the stone may not break, some of the facets may be abraided. The emerald, though very hard, is brittle. Precaution should be used by those wearing these beautiful ornaments, as fractures may occur from want of care. Pearls, if exposed to greasy surfaces, lose their lustre; though Indian pearls centuries old, well cared for, are as lustrous now as when taken from the ocean. Pearls should be wiped after wearing with a clean cloth, and inclosed in a tight box. The turquoise is known to change color, from a clear blue to a dull green. This is the fault of the wearer allowing this charming stone to remain too long in contact with the skin, from which it absorbs some oily substance. Apart from the elegance and taste in mounting, is the security offered the public in jewels purchased from Messrs. STARR & MARCUS, No. 22 John-street, (upstairs,) who make the setting and preservation of these costly articles their especial study.—*Harper's Weekly.*

A. RAYMOND & CO.,
CORNER FULTON AND NASSAU STS.
SPRING OVERCOATS.
STYLES THE NEWEST.
VARIETY THE LARGEST.
PRICES MOST REASONABLE.
—*Advertisement.*

The Jewelers' Conspiracy—Another Victory for the Great Geneva Watch Company.

The combination of jewelers, under the lead of the false-reporting *Tribune*, was again signally defeated in open Court yesterday. Wild with fears of future ruin from the manner in which the Great Geneva Watch Company were under-selling them, they brought an action in Court, with a view to stop the sale of the Geneva watches at so low a figure. The head man of TIFFANY & CO. was called as an expert yesterday. He states in Court that the watch which was sold at No. 763 Broadway for $14 45 is in all respects equal to those sold by other jewelers for $22. This is a clear victory for the Geneva Watch Company.

The case is postponed to Monday, when the defense will begin, and this conspiracy to throttle legitimate competition will be shown up in its true light.

The sale of the watches and diamonds will still continue. Despite the disagreeable weather of yesterday, the store was thronged all day, and large sales were rapidly made. A written guarantee is given with each watch, warranting it to be solid gold or silver. The diamonds, which are gems of the first water, are sold at a figure about one-half the regular price. All who would procure a genuine diamond or a good timepiece at a small outlay should visit No. 763 Broadway at once.

To jewelers purchasing these watches by the dozen a discount of one per cent. will be made.—*Advertisement.*

Removal.

GROVER & BAKER SEWING-MACHINE CO. have removed to Nos. 786 and 788 Broadway, corner of Tenth-street.—*Advertisement.*

"Extra" on the label, "Extra" branded on the cork, "Extra dry" marked on the cases, and unanimously voted "Extra" by all connoisseurs, are the distinctive features by which CHARLES HEIDSIECK'S "EXTRA" CHAMPAGNE is known.—*Advertisement.*

Have you Cancer, Scrofula, Ulcers, any blood or skin disease? BLISS, KEENE & CO.'s Cundurango is the surest and best purifier. Sold at druggists, and at No. 60 Cedar-street.—*Advertisement.*

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES will be published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the Publication Office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price, 5 cents.

It contains the very latest telegraphic and general news; editorials on matters of current interest; a page of carefully-prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agriculture and domestic interest, and other interesting reading matter.

The WEEKLY TIMES will be sent to subscribers in any part of the country for TWO DOLLARS a year. Five copies, $9; ten copies, $15; twenty copies, $25; and an extra copy to getter-up of club of ten or twenty subscribers.

Two Years Ago My Son Contracted the Bronchitis, and soon became so ill he had to take to his bed. After using a bottle of Dr. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT he obtained some ease, and was evidently better, but a strong fever coming on subsequently, his mother and myself became anxious and sent for our family doctor. He told us the EXPECTORANT might give him relief, but would not cure him, so he gave us some medicine of his own prescribing. He rapidly became so much worse under the treatment that we all feared he would die, and as a last resort determined to give the EXPECTORANT another trial. To our great joy, after taking two bottles of this remedy, with the SANATIVE PILLS, as they were required, he was soon entirely cured. I have since cured a troublesome case of Croup with the EXPECTORANT, and know of its being used with beneficial results in other cases of Bronchial disorders. I can safely say it is a most excellent medicine for the throat and lungs.—*John Shaffer, of Mt. Carroll, Carroll County, Ill.*

Each Change of Season brings with it its group of ailments. Spring, with its moist atmosphere and sudden revulsions of temperature, brings intermittent fevers, rheumatism, and those disturbances of the digestive and secretive organs consequent upon variable atmospheric conditions. Summer is prolific of debilitating diseases. The Fall has its malarious fevers and other epidemics. The Winter is a trying season to the delicate and fragile. Provision may, however, be made against all these evils by fortifying the system, and keeping it fortified with HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS. It is the most wholesome vegetable stimulant and alterative at present known, and the only preparation that will effectually defend the vital organization against the influences of unwholesome air, unwholesome water, and sudden climatic changes.

During the Process of Teething every mother should give her child Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.

Skin Diseases.

Perry's Improved Comedone and Pimple Remedy, The Skin Medicine of the age. Is warranted to cure Flesh Worms, Pimpley Eruptions and Blotched Disfigurations of the Face. Prepared only by Dr. B. C. Perry, Bond-st., N. Y. Sold by druggists everywhere.

To One and All.—Are you suffering from a cough, cold, asthma, bronchitis or any of the various pulmonary troubles that so often terminate in consumption? If so, use WILBOR'S PURE COD LIVER OIL AND LIME, a safe and efficacious remedy. This is no quack preparation, but is regularly prescribed by the medical faculty. Manufactured by A. B. WILBOR, Chemist, No. 166 Court-st., Boston. Sold by all druggists.

Batchelor's Hair Dye is the Best in the world—the only safe, true and perfect hair dye. No ridiculous tints—no disappointment—harmless, reliable, instantaneous black or brown. At all druggists and No. 16 Bond-st.

"Newril" has Cured Neuralgia when all other remedies have failed. If applied when the pain is at its height, it will give instant relief. Try it.

New 7-octave Pianos, $250.—New Organs, $50 to $90. New Melodeons, $50 each, for the Holidays. HORACE WATERS, No. 481 Broadway.

Gentlemen's Dress Hats, $7.
WARNOCK & CO., No. 519 Broadway.

Hot-water Furnaces for Warming dwellings, greenhouses, &c. C. R. ELLIS, 182 Centre-st.

MARRIED.

ALEXANDER—NORTON.—On Wednesday, the 20th inst., at the residence of the bride's father, in Lexington, Ky., by Rev. Mr. Birch, Mr. A. M. ALEXANDER, of Mississippi, to Miss VIRGINIA, daughter of Mr. George W. Norton. No cards.

SHERWOOD—DAYTON.—March 21, by Rev. W. W. Newell, ISAAC SHERWOOD, Jr., to IDESE, youngest daughter of John Dayton.

DIED.

ANDERSON.—On Tuesday, 26th inst., at his residence, No. 249 Madison-st., WM. H. ANDERSON, in the 70th year of his age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

ARCHER.—On Sunday, March 24, 1872, at his residence in Yonkers, N. Y., CHARLES ARCHER, aged 55 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral from his late residence on Wednesday, March 27, at 2 P. M. Trains leave Thirtieth-street Depot at 10¼ A. M. and 12¼ P. M.

ACHELIS.—Suddenly, on Sunday, the 24th inst., THOMAS ACHELIS, aged 60 years.

Funeral on Wednesday, the 27th March, at 1 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 275 Henry-street, Brooklyn. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

ADAMS.—In Havana, Cuba, on Friday, March 15, 1872, Capt. RICHARD ADAMS, in the 65th year of his age.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 171 Clinton-av., Brooklyn, on Wednesday, March 27, at 2 o'clock P. M.

Charleston (S. C.) papers please copy.

BACHE.—On Sunday morning, March 24, S. ADELE, wife of John O. Bache and daughter of the late James A. Coffin.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the Church of the Atonement, corner of Madison-av. and 28th-st., on Wednesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

BISSELL.—In this City, March 20, DANIEL CLARK, third son of Edward C. and Bessie H. Bissell, aged 17 years and 11 months.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral at the residence of his father, Norwalk, Conn., Friday afternoon, March 29, at 2½ o'clock.

CAHILL.—March 27, CHARLES FREDERICK, infant child of Thomas G. and Amelia E. Cahill, aged 1 year, 8 months and 14 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Thursday, 28th inst., at 2½ o'clock, from West New-Brighton, Staten Island. Boat leaves Pier No. 19 North River, at 12½ P. M.

CRANE.—At North Salem, on Monday, of apoplexy, Mrs. MARTHA CRANE, widow of the late Thaddeus Crane, Esq., of Somers, in her 76th year.

Funeral from her late residence, on Wednesday, March 27, at 12½. Carriages will be at Purdy's station, Harlem Railroad, on the arrival of the 8:35 train from New-York.

CLARK.—On Sunday, March 24, Mrs. ANN T. CLARK, relict of Thomas L. Clark, in the 81st year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 136 West 12th-st., without further invitation.

DICKINSON.—On Monday, March 25, of pneumonia, HENRY DICKINSON, aged 53 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 344 West 29th-st., on Wednesday morning, March 27, at 10 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Deep River, Conn., for interment.

DIXON.—At Aiken, S. C., Thursday, March 21, MATILDA DIXON, wife of the late Henry Dixon, of Brooklyn.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 34 Clinton-st., Brooklyn, at 3 o'clock P. M., Wednesday, March 27.

DOTEN.—At Bridgeport, Sunday, March 24, EDWARD W. DOTEN, aged 25 years.

HARRISON.—Tuesday, March 26, 1872, at Orange, N. J., SIMEON HARRISON, in the 69th year of his age.

Funeral services at St. Mark's Church, Orange, Friday, March 29, at 1½ P. M. Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend without further notice.

HARRISON.—In Yorkville, on Tuesday, March 26, MARY E., youngest daughter of William and Rebecca Harrison.

Funeral services on Thursday, the 28th inst. The remains will be taken to Woodlawn for interment.

HYER.—On Monday morning, at his late residence, Main-st., Hackensack, N. J., BENJAMIN E. B. HYER, in the 63d year of his age.

The friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Thursday, 28th, at 2 o'clock P. M., at his late residence in Main-st., Hackensack, N. J., without further invitation. Trains leave foot Chambers-st. 12½ A. M.

MANN.—In this City, March 26, 1872, at the residence of her father-in-law, SUSAN A., widow of James M. Mann and daughter of the late Archibald and Ann Whiting.

The remains will be taken to Derby, Conn., for interment.

PRICE.—On the 25th inst., in Brooklyn, of consumption, MARY A. PRICE, in the 19th year of her age, daughter of the late Benjamin and Martha P. Price.

Notice of funeral in next issue.

REYNOLDS.—On Tuesday morning, March 26, JOSEPHINE V. B., wife of Dr. James S. Reynolds and daughter of Col. M. M. Van Beuren.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

RUSSEL.—Suddenly, on Saturday morning, March 23, 1872, SARAH, widow of Abraham Russel, Jr., and daughter of the late Thomas Carpenter, in the 80th year of her age.

The funeral will take place from her late residence, No. 23 West Washington-place, on Thursday, the 28th, at 2 P. M. Friends and relatives are invited to attend without further notice.

RUSSEL.—After a lingering illness, on Sunday morning, March 24, 1872, FRANCES EMMA, wife of S. L. Russel and daughter of the late Wm. C. Tillou, of this City.

The funeral will take place from the late residence of her mother-in-law, No. 23 West Washington-place, on Thursday, the 28th, at 2 P. M. Friends and relatives are invited to attend without further notice.

SAMMIS.—On Sunday evening, the 24th inst., EMMA, eldest daughter of the late David Sammis, in the 29th year of her age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral on Wednesday afternoon, the 27th inst., at 2½ o'clock, from the residence of her brother-in-law, Dr. T. F. Cornell, No. 87 South Oxford-st., Brooklyn.

WEEKS.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, March 26, MARY HARRISON, only child of William H. and Georgiannie Weeks, aged 6 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services at the residence of her parents, No. 164 Clinton-st., on Wednesday, March 27, at 4 P. M.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Safe Deposit Company of New-York, held on the 19th inst., on the occasion of the death of Hon. JAMES R. WHITING, the following resolutions were, with much feeling, unanimously passed:

Whereas, It has pleased the Almighty to withdraw from this life our friend and late associate director of this institution, Hon. JAMES R. WHITING;

Resolved, That in his death this Board has lost a valued member, whose straightforward integrity has commanded our respect, and whose genial manners and kindness of heart have endeared his memory to each of us as that of a personal friend.

Resolved, That, as the legal counsel of this Company since its formation, he has ever had our fullest confidence, and that his professional ability and experience and his sound judgment have been highly appreciated and will be greatly missed.

Resolved, That, as a mark of respect and esteem, this Board will, as a body, attend his funeral to-morrow.

Resolved, That the President tender to the family of our deceased friend the sympathy and condolence of this Board, and present them a copy of these resolutions, and that the same be published.

MISCELLANEOUS.

OFFICE OF THE GERMAN-AMERICAN INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 139 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, March 25, 1872.

At a special meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company, held this day, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased the Almighty in his profound wisdom to remove from our midst so suddenly our highly honored and beloved friend, Mr. Thomas Achelis, therefore be it

Resolved, That we sincerely and deeply sympathize with the family and friends of the departed in their so unexpected and severe bereavement, and that we implore kind Providence to comfort them in this their hour of trial.

Resolved, That we express our heartfelt and most solemn regret at the loss of a gentleman so worthy of the highest honor and esteem among the commercial community, so devotedly beloved by his friends, tenderly attached to his family, and who for so many years at the head of one of our first importing houses, by his strict probity and untiring industry successfully weathered the many storms which swept from time to time with ruinous consequences over our industrial enterprises.

Resolved, That we deeply deplore losing so soon his co-operation in the development of the new institution, the German-American Insurance Company, in whose welfare he took so warm an interest, and whose advancement he so earnestly desired.

Resolved, That as a token of the high esteem and respect for the departed, the directors of this Company attend the funeral of the deceased in a body.

Resolved, That these resolutions be engrossed and handed to the family with the deepest and sincerest regards, and the same be published in the several daily papers.

SMALL-POX.

The METAPHYSICAL DISCOVERY is the ONLY POSITIVE DISINFECTANT. It enters the system by absorption through eyes, ears and scalp, cleaning every avenue and sewer of the body, searching the flesh, throwing out the virus. All the poisons are carried off through the appointed channels. No disease or cause of disease can live where the METAPHYSICAL DISCOVERY enters. The METAPHYSICAL DISCOVERY is worth billions of gold dollars to every city and hamlet in the United States. All classes are perishing in the absence of the moisture it supplies. Get the 10c TEST SET sold by all druggists.

Mrs. M. G. BROWN'S celebrated preparations can be obtained at Hadnut's, *Herald* building.

Inclose 10 cents to the University No. 51 Bond-st. for the METAPHYSICAL PAMPHLET, of sixty-eight pages.

ART SALE.

"A collection of American and European Paintings and Water-color Drawings, which has never been excelled in the history of this beautiful gallery."—*Brooklyn Eagle, 20th of March.*

THESE SUPERB PICTURES will be sold by auction to the highest bidder, on the evenings of

THURSDAY, FRIDAY AND SATURDAY,

of this week, and are now on exhibition, free, at the Leavitt Art Rooms, No. 817 Broadway. The sale will take place at the Clinton Hall Sale-rooms, commencing at 7½ each evening.

This sale will afford to picture buyers one of the most favorable opportunities to secure fine works of art that will be offered this season.

GEO. A. LEAVITT & CO.

LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE.

Pronounced by Connoisseurs
"THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE."

It improves appetite and digestion, and it is unrivaled for its flavor.

We are directed by Messrs. LEA & PERRINS to prosecute all parties making or vending counterfeits.

JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS, AGENTS, NEW-YORK.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.

Prizes cashed and information furnished. The highest rates paid all kinds of gold and silver, Government securities, &c., &c. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.

EXTRAORDINARY DRAWING of April 4, 1872. Whole Tickets, $80; one-twentieth part, $4. Tickets sold by J. B. MARTINEZ & CO., AGENTS, No. 10 Wall-st., Box No. 4,685 Post-office, New-York.

PATENTS.—MUNN & CO., PUBLISHERS *Scientific American*, 37 Park-row, N. Y., obtain Patents everywhere. 25 years' experience. Confidential. Send for Patent Laws and Guide to Inventors.

POLITICAL.

EIGHTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION will meet THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock, at Bank's, No. 274 Grand-st. SOLON B. SMITH, President. JOSEPH MCCABE, Secretary.

SEVENTEENTH DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—Regular meeting THURSDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, in West Fiftieth-street Church. JOEL W. MASON, President. DAVID B. MELLISH, Secretary.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

Owing to the storm yesterday, March 26, the proposed sales at the Exchange were not attended with that success which would probably otherwise have characterized them, and the result of the business transacted was as follows: MULLER, WILKINS & CO., at public auction, sold the premises known as No. 263 Washington-street, between Murray and Warren streets, embracing a lot 25.9 by 96, with a four-story brick store and an office thereon, to WM. HUFFACE, for $26,100; also, the two-story and attic brick house and lot known as No. 41 East Thirteenth-street, between Broadway and University-place, to JNO. A. HADDEN, for $19,000; also, the two-story and attic brick house and lot, No. 245 Wooster-street, between Amity and Fourth streets, to [illegible], for $9,800. All the balance of the property advertised and offered for sale by the same auctioneers was withdrawn for the want of satisfactory bids. JERE. JOHNSON, JR., sold at public auction the property known as No. 197 West Tenth-street, between Fourth and Bleecker streets, comprising a lot 25 by 98; two brick houses on the same, front and rear respectively, for $12,700; purchaser, THOS. O'DONNELL. Also, the two-story and attic brick house and lot, No. 82 Cherry-street, fronting on James-slip, for $9,800; purchaser, WM. NELSON, JR. For the premises Nos. 247 and 249 Water-street, also offered by Mr. JOHNSON, a bid of $36,500 was received but no sale effected, and the result of the other proposed auctions in charge of the same auctioneer was an unsatisfactory one. A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., by order of the Supreme Court in foreclosure, under the direction of A. A. REDFIELD, Esq., referee, sold two three-story and basement high-stoop brown-stone houses and lots situate on the south side of East One Hundred and Fifteenth-street, 380 feet east of Fourth-avenue—lots each 15.7 feet front, for $6,000 and $6,700 respectively, the purchaser of both being DEBORAH L. SHIPMAN, the plaintiff in the foreclosure action. The figures realized were very low. The same firm adjourned the legal sale of a house and lot on Fifty-sixth-street, near Third-avenue, until April 9, and the public auction of lots on Twenty-second and Twenty-third streets, Brooklyn, near Fourth-avenue, until Thursday of next week. WM. KENNELLY, at a Sheriff's sale by order of M. T. BRENNAN, sold a four-story brick house and lot, known as No. 61 Irving-place, between Seventeenth and Eighteenth streets, for $26,000, the purchaser being THEODORE HAVEMEYER. JAMES M. MILLER, by order of the Supreme Court in foreclosure, under the direction of S. V. RAGHEY, Esq., referee, disposed of a lot, 17.10 by 102.2, situate on the south side of East Seventy-ninth-street, between First and Second avenues, for $4,100; purchaser, DAVID MORRISON. The same auctioneer also adjourned the following legal sales: Sale of property on Avenue A, near Third-street, adjourned until April 2; sale of lot on corner of Sixth-avenue and Fifty-first-street, adjourned until same date, and sale of two lots on One Hundred and Forty-third-street, near Eighth-avenue, adjourned until April 3. JOSEPH MCGUIRE made the last sale of the day, disposing of two lots together forming a plot 50 by about 91, located on the south side of West Fifty-sixth-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues, for $11,000, the purchaser being J. P. THOMPSON. He also adjourned the legal sale of a house and lot on West Thirty-fourth-street, near Tenth-avenue, until April 1, while the remaining auctions projected for yesterday resulted as follows: Sale of valuable Boulevard lots south-east corner of Eighty-second-street, by V. K. STEVENSON & SON, postponed to a day to be hereafter announced. Sale of tenement house and lot No. 122 Eldridge-street, by E. H. LUDLOW & CO.; property withdrawn upon a bid of $28,250. Sale of house and lot on McComb-avenue, at Mott Haven, Westchester County, by HUGH N. CAMP; premises withdrawn upon a bid of $8,500, and sale of country residence on the ground at Waverly, N. J., by A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., postponed to a more pleasant day. In reference to the sale of the New-Jersey Chemical Works at Newark, and of Brooklyn property at the Commercial Exchange, in that city, by J. COLE, advertised for yesterday, no reports were received up to a late hour in the afternoon.

Today, at the Exchange, the valuable business property on the corner of Broadway and Maiden-lane, will be sold by JOSEPH MCGUIRE, and also two houses and lots on the corner of Ninth-avenue and Sixteenth-street. JAMES M. MILLER will, in addition, offer for sale lots on West Fifty-first-street, between Broadway and Eighth-avenue, while Messrs. BLEECKER & CO. announce the legal sale of a lot on Sixth-avenue, corner of Fifty-first-street, and the sale at public auction of a house and lot at Astoria, L. I.

At private sale, V. K. STEVENSON & SON report having yesterday closed the contract for the sale of the property known as No. 302 Bowery, lot 22.7 by 140, and the premises Nos. 289 and 291 Third-avenue, lots together, 50 by 100 each. Sold in one parcel for $65,000 cash.

The following sales were made by Messrs. HATCH & VAN DOREN, of No. 610 Sixth-avenue: Four-story brown-stone high-stoop house, in Fifty-sixth-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, $50,000; one lot, 25 by 100, in Fifty-fifth-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, $16,000; one lot, 25 by 100, in Madison-avenue, $18,000.

The recent private sale of the property on Fourteenth street, (Union-square,) now occupied by BROOKS BROTHERS, is also reported. Purchased by the Wheeler & Wilson Sewing-machine Company for $365,000. Sold subject to a two-years' lease, and to mortgages amounting to $230,000. The Domestic Sewing-machine Company have also recently leased the Roosevelt House and lot, situate on the corner of Broadway and Fourteenth-street, for twenty-one years, rental said to be $25,000 per annum, and title to a new building to be erected on the property to pass, at expiration of term of lease, to the lessor.

Exchange Sales, Tuesday, March 26.

NEW-YORK.

By Muller, Wilkins & Co.

1 four-story brick store, brick office and lot, No. 264 Washington-st., w. s., between Murray and Warren sts., lot 25.9x98.10x25.11x96.8 ... $26,100
1 two-story and attic brick h. and l., No. 41 East 13th-st., n. s., between Broadway and University-place, lot 19.2x80.9x19.8x80.4 ... 19,000
1 two-story and attic brick h. and l. No. 245 Wooster-st., w. s., 56.5 ft. s. of 4th-st., lot 19.6x92 ... 9,800

By Jere. Johnson, Jr.

1 two-story attic and basement house, front, 1 one-story brick house, rear, and lot No. 197 West 10th-st., between 4th and Bleecker sts., lot 25x98 ... $12,700
1 two-story and attic brick house and lot No. 82 Cherry-st., w. s., 25 ft. n. of James-st. and fronting on James-slip, lot 25x59.10x24.9x59.8 ... 9,800

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co.

1 three-story high-stoop brown-stone house and lot, s. s. East 115th-st., 380 ft. e. of 4th-av., lot 15.7 x one-half block ... $6,000
1 three-story high-stoop brown-stone house and lot, s. s. East 115th-st., adjoining above, lot same size ... 6,700

By William Kennelly.

1 four-story brick house and lot No. 61 Irving-place, between 17th and 18th sts., lot 25.8x100 ... $26,000

By James M. Miller.

1 lot s. s. East 79th-st., 233.7 ft. w. of 2d-av., 17.10x102.2 ... $4,100

By Joseph McGuire.

2 lots s. s. West 56th-st., 175 ft. w. of 9th-av., together forming plot 50x94.4x50.4x98 ... $11,000

Real Estate Transfers.

NEW-YORK.

Delancey-st., n. s., 122.10 ft. e. of Bowery, 20x75.10, h. and l. ... $12,000
1st-st., n. s., 337.6 ft. e. of 2d-av., 21x100.5, h. and l. ... 9,300
6th-st., n. s., 108 ft. e. of Avenue C, 21.5x96, h. and l. ... 11,000
41st-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 1st-av., 18.9x98.9, h. and l. ... 11,000
31st-st., s. s., 298.6 ft. w. of 7th-av., 21.4x98.9 ... 15,000
56th-st., n. s., 94.11 ft. e. of 3d-av., 20x75, h. and l. ... 12,500
85th-st., s. s., 150 ft. e. of Lexington-av., 18.9x100.5 ... 15,000
96th-st., n. e. corner of 9th-av., 16.8x100.5, h. and l. ... 25,000
98th-st., n. s., 376.5 ft. w. of Avenue A, 50x100.4 ... 12,000
80th-st., s. s., 125.8 ft. w. of 3d-av., 20x100.5 ... 24,000
115th-st., s. s., 320 ft. e. of 1st-av., 25x100.10 ... 2,100
128th-st., s. s., 280 ft. w. of 4th-av., 25x99.11 ... 18,000
9th-av., w. s., 25.5 ft. n. of 62d-st., 50x100 ... 19,000
5th-av., s. e. corner of 78th-st., 25.8x100 ... 56,925
9th-av., e. s., 50.7 ft. n. of 115th-st., 27.1x—x50.8x75
116th-st., s. s., 263 ft. e. of 6th-av., 17x100.11x22.8x— } 30,300
116th-st., s. s., 625 ft. e. of 6th-av., 25xblock
115th-st., n. s., irregular
9th-av., e. s., 77.8 ft. n. of 115th-st., 23.4x east to land of Sands, thence west to 6th-av.
116th-st., s. s., 175 ft. e. of 6th-av., 206x5 w. along land of Sands, x n. 98.2 to 116th-st. } 29,000

Leases.

Attorney-st., No. 173, 3 years, per year ... $1,200
Coenties-slip, No. 22, 5 years, per year ... 2,000
East Broadway, No. 220, 5 years, per year ... 1,200
Thompson-st., No. 71, 5 years, per year ... 1,000
2d-av., No. 391, 4 years, per year ... 2,500
6th-av., No. 451, 5 years, per year ... 1,800
8th-av., No. 22, 5 years, per year ... 1,600
11th-av., No. 482, 3 years ... 1,075

CITY REAL ESTATE.

TO MERCHANTS, CAPITALISTS AND OTHERS.—A splendid property, consisting of docks and storehouses, opposite Wall-st., will be sold on terms well worth while investigating as an investment. For particulars apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—ON 152D-ST., near St. Nicholas-av., an elegant private residence, with stable and coach-house, with all modern improvements; fine garden, with sixteen lots of ground. DYE & CURTISS, 508 6th-av.

A THREE-STORY HIGH-STOOP brown-stone house in West 49th-st., near Broadway, for sale at a bargain. Apply to J. ROMAINE BROWN, No. 1,260 Broadway.

GRAND BOULEVARD, NEAR 68TH-st.; 100x125 feet; also 10th-av., near 102d-st., 20 lots. These two exceedingly valuable parcels are offered reasonably and on easy terms. Apply to V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A FINE FOUR-STORY BROWN-stone house on 23d-st., near Broadway; price only $36,000; terms to suit the purchaser. DYE & CURTISS, No. 508 6th-av.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN—TWO THREE-story high-stoop brown-stone houses; 79th-st., Lexington and 4th avs. Inquire of owner, on premises.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

W. G. CAMPBELL, REAL ESTATE and Insurance Broker, has for sale and to let furnished and unfurnished residences in all the most desirable locations in Saratoga, at reasonable prices and easy terms, and at rents ranging from $150 to $1,500.

I have also for sale, rent and exchange a number of first-class farms in this vicinity, and some of the finest lots in the village, which I will dispose of on very reasonable terms.

All parties desiring to rent, purchase or exchange can do so to advantage through me. Having been a resident of New-York City for over twenty-five years, I think I can meet the wants of New-Yorkers and others here. W. G. CAMPBELL, [illegible], Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LOTS—The attention of builders and others is called to the sale by JAMES M. MILLER, on WEDNESDAY, March 27, at 12 o'clock, at No. 111 Broadway, of four of the best located lots of ground on the west side of the City, situated on West 51st-st., about 250 feet west of the new line of Broadway, and opposite twelve brown-stone houses; street sewered, and paved with Belgian pavement; about $8,000 [illegible] on [illegible].

FOR SALE—LOCATED IN GROWING [illegible] village, twenty-five minutes distant from the City, good business establishment, now doing a successful business; consists of house and store, nearly new; upholster, furnishing and undertaker's business; the owner will sell out place and business on account of failure of health. Apply to A. D. MELLICK, No. 719 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE—A PLACE AT RYE NECK; eighteen acres, cottage-house, barn, granary, young orchard, house for gardener, with horses, cows and farming utensils; eight acres will be reserved if preferred; one mile from Mamaroneck, and one-half mile from Harrison and New-Haven Railroad. Apply to T. S. SHEPHERD, No. 206 Broadway, or F. A. GRANT, No. 379 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE—FIRST-AV., CORNER 84TH-ST.—This splendid property, 100x102 feet, with three-story frame house, filled in with brick, built in most substantial manner for owner's use; gas, hot and cold water; avenue and street flagged, paved, sewered, curbed and guttered; property has great future value and will be sold cheap to close an estate; terms easy. Apply to FRANCIS TOMES, No. 104 Broadway.

FOR SALE—AT CORNWALL, ON THE HUDSON, a handsome country-seat of sixteen acres; view unsurpassed, grounds completely laid out, with cold grapery and green-houses, stable, barn, ice-house, &c.; house in complete order, with bowling alley and billiard-room. For particulars apply to C. M. GIGNOUX, No. 188 Broadway, between 11 and 12 daily.

FOR SALE—FIVE FRAME BUILDINGS on the north-east corner of 38th-st. and 7th-av., 100x75; rented for $5,500; price $65,000; terms easy. Also, one lot on 7th-av., between 56th and 57th sts.; price $16,000. Also, four lots on 114th st., near Morningside Park. DYE & CURTISS, No. 508 6th-av.

PARK-AV.—VERY SUBSTANTIAL EXTRA finished DOUBLE and CORNER residence, 37.6x75; lot 105 feet, occupying a SPLENDID POSITION, (the best on the avenue,) for sale low; also, medium and full-size dwellings on and adjoining 57TH and MADISON AVS. Bargains. V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

$43,000.—A CHEAP SUPERIOR-located first-class house, 21x56x100, two years old, four story, high stoop, stone; good order and cheap; terms easy. HATCH & VAN DOREN, No. 610 6th-av.

A FREE REGISTER, WITH PARTICULars of 2,000 CITY HOUSES and BUILDING LOTS, FOR SALE and TO LET; containing CITY MAP, &c., &c., gratis. V. K. STEVENSON & SON, Real Estate Auctioneers and Brokers, No. 11 Pine-st.

A DESIRABLE DOUBLE DWELLING and eight full lots, convenient to Broadway and the Park, on 80th-st., first house west of 9th-av.; price and terms very reasonable. Apply to V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

FOR SALE CHEAP—SEVERAL FOUR-story brown-stone high-stoop houses on 51st-st., between 4th and Madison avs. Inquire of the owner, JOHN McCOOL, on the premises.

A BARGAIN—ONE OF THE FINEST blocks on 8th-av. for sale; 75 per cent. can remain on mortgage. Also, handsome block on Boulevard. G. LESPINASSE, No. 25 Pine-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

A HANDSOME COTTAGE AND GROUNDS, suitable to a business man, at Elizabeth, a city of nearly 25,000 inhabitants, with paved streets, Police, gas, water, steam fire department, good stores, markets, schools, churches, and a superior class of residences; within forty minutes' average time to New-York, with frequent trains from 5 A. M. to midnight, at cheap fares and by travel unsurpassed for regularity, safety or scenery—altogether the most accessible, orderly and agreeable suburb of New-York. House has gas, water, range, furnace, bath, closets, twelve rooms, in excellent design. Lot nearly one acre, laid out in lawn, garden, fruit and shade trees, vines, &c. Location good and in the line of growth. For view and particulars, send to PROPERTY OWNER, Post-office Box No. 285 New-York, or apply at the West Elizabeth Depot, within 1,000 feet (two minutes' walk) of the premises.

SUMMIT, N. J.

HOUSES to rent at from $500 to $2,000 per annum.
HOUSES for sale from $2,000 to $40,000.
VILLA SITES for sale.
An EXPERIENCED BUILDER will furnish particulars of cost to parties wishing to buy and build.
ARCHIBALD GRACIE, No. 69 Liberty-st.
Office at Summit, corner of Kelthock-place and Union-place, almost opposite the depot.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AT GREENwich, Conn., country residence of the late Edward Slosson, Esq., commanding an unequaled view of Long Island Sound; house and outbuildings ample and commodious, with modern improvements of every kind; wide extended front on principal avenue of the village, and on side street, recently widened and macadamized, all in good order for immediate occupation. Over two acres of ground attached to house. Fine garden and lawn. In close proximity to churches, schools and markets. Prospect from house in every direction of the most cheerful character. Needs only to be seen to be appreciated by the lovers of fine scenery and rural village life. Will be sold in order to close the estate. For terms and permits to view the property apply to FRANCIS TOMES, No. 104 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A FARM IN ROCKLAND County, N. Y.; a few minutes walk from depot; thirty-three miles from City Hall, via New-York and Hackensack Extension Railroad; forty acres under cultivation; four acres timber; three never-failing springs; 250 apple-trees in bearing; a variety of other fruit; buildings good and pleasantly situated; climate and surroundings unexceptionable; will be sold cheap; terms easy. Reader, if you want a pleasant country home, call at No. 160 Washington-st., up stairs, on the 26th or 27th of March, where the owner of the above property will show you a plot of the same, and will give you any information you may desire.

LONG BRANCH COTTAGES ON THE sea-shore for sale or to rent, furnished or unfurnished, for the coming season; also, very desirable places within a short distance of the sea, with acres of ground attached. Unimproved plots on the ocean drive and vicinity, well located for investment or building purposes, for sale. Printed catalogues giving full information mailed free. A complete and special survey map of Long Branch can be seen at our office. FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN, No. 90 Broadway.

FOR SALE—ONE AND A HALF MILES from Montclair Depot, N. J., cottage of eight rooms, with two and a half acres of land, out-buildings and plenty of fruit and shade trees. Also, a tract of three and a half acres, adjoining above, with small house and good barn; a fine stream of water running through both places; location unsurpassed for health and scenery; no mosquitoes; five minutes' walk from depot on railroad now building. For particulars inquire of WILSON & ASMUS, No. 51 Front-st., New-York.

CORNER PLOT OF EIGHTEEN AND A half acres of building land at Madison, N. J., for sale or exchange for City or Brooklyn property; high and healthy grounds, fine mansions on surrounding property, magnificent view of the Passaic Valley and surrounding country for twenty miles; fifteen minutes' ride from present depot; new depot expected near by; numerous trains daily. Principals only dealt with. Address W. DAVIDSON, No. 693 Broadway.

AT TARRYTOWN.—A MAGNIFICENT residence for sale on Broadway, short distance from depot. The house is spacious, built in best manner, with all modern improvements; river view very fine; price, $20,000. This is an opportunity seldom offered. Address R. A. B., Box No. 1,610, New-York Post-office.

ORANGE AND NEWARK, N. J.—Great variety of property for sale and exchange; furnished and unfurnished houses to rent at ORANGE, EAST ORANGE, MONTROSE, SUMMIT, BLOOMFIELD and NEWARK.
ELIZABETH, fifty houses for sale and rent. GERRY & KLOTZ, No. 39 Nassau-st.

NEWPORT, R. I.—VILLA PLOTS ON INdian-av., fronting on the Atlantic Ocean, at moderate prices. For maps and particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., New-York, or to ALFRED SMITH or EUGENE STURTEVANT, Newport, R. I.

A FARM OF TWENTY-FIVE ACRES, within ten minutes' walk of depot, on main street, in a fast-growing village, one hour in New-Jersey; splendid investment; fare, 12 cents by rail; price, $9,500; terms, $1,500 down, remainder in installments. Inquire A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., 3 Pine-st.

DWELLING HOUSES IN BOSTON, MASS.—For sale or exchange, three nearly new and two new brick dwelling houses in Boston—each house rented—for a house or other good property in New-York or vicinity, worth about $15,000. For details address JOHN A. DODGE, Auburn, N. Y.

FOR SALE AT CHATHAM, N. J., ON line of Morris and Essex Railroad—Lot 50x100, situated on Summit-st., 100 feet from the corner of Washington-av., and three blocks from the depot, in a good location; several new buildings going up; price $300, part cash, balance in two years. Address S., Box No. 385 Times Office.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, lands and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 243 Broadway, 9 to 11; or Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

ENGLEWOOD, N. J.—FOR SALE—GOTHic stone cottage, seven rooms; heated with furnace, lighted with gas; barn nearly new; 2¼ acres; plenty fruit and shade trees. For further information, apply to J. S. H., Box 4,573 New-York Post-office.

ORANGE, N. J.—COTTAGE-HOUSE, NINE rooms, all improvements, gas and fixtures included; good location; five minutes from Brick Church Depot. LONG & CO., adjoining Brick Church Station.

ORANGE, MONTROSE, MOUNTAINSIDE, Brick Church, and Llewellyn Park—These locations a specialty. HAMILTON & WALLIS offer for sale and rent properties situate as above. New-York office, No. 9 Nassau-st., corner Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—AT ELIZAbeth, a first-class residence, with all modern improvements, ten minutes' walk from Union Depot, with 1¼ acres of ground. Address D. F. G., Box No. 5,333 New-York Post-office.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

AT GENEVA.
FOR SALE.

The residence of the late P. F. Pistor, situated on Main-st., in the most central and agreeable portion of the beautiful village of Geneva, N. Y.

The house is substantially built of brick, contains fourteen rooms; is large and commodious; has a fine cellar, and furnished with all the modern conveniences; besides the outbuildings, complete.

The ground contains about two acres, with good garden, and well supplied with choice fruit, &c. The whole property is in perfect order. For particulars apply on the premises, or to G. W. PARKE, No. 88 [illegible], or to
BLACKWELL & CO.,
No. 35 Liberty-st., New-York.

A FIRST-CLASS BRICK HOUSE FOR sale at Tarrytown, within ten minutes' walk of the depot; has all the modern improvements, gas, water, heater and all in fine order; elegant wide piazza on all sides of the house; about one acre in lawn, with abundance of choice fruit, shade and ornamental trees, stable and carriage-house. This property is on high and very healthy ground, commanding magnificent views of the Hudson, and one of the most desirable residences of its size in this choice location; immediate possession will be given; price $25,000, and terms easy. Apply at the office of the Phoenix Plaster Mills, No. 422 West 18th-st.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE, situated in the village of East Chester, containing about two acres of land, house, and tenant-house; plenty of good fruit. House contains fourteen rooms with conservatory attached; everything in good order; about fifteen minutes' drive from Mount Vernon Depot. Will be sold with a portion of the furniture, if desired. Good boating and fishing near the premises. Apply to D. CROMWELL, store, near the premises.

DESIRABLE GRAZING FARM FOR sale or exchange for property in this City or New-Jersey, in Livingston County, within an hour's drive of Mount Morris, Geneseo; contains 213 acres; a never-failing trout stream runs through the property and within fifty yards of the buildings, which comprise a good two-story frame house and two barns. For further particulars, address Post-office Box No. 3,676 New-York.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A large cottage with an acre of land, at North Hempstead, Long Island, twenty miles from New-York City. Apply at No. 122 East 41st-st.

FOR SALE AT MORRISTOWN, N. J.—Country-seats, cottages and farms; see list; several to let. S. EDDY & CO., No. 1 Park-place.

A—VERY DESIRABLE, EASILY ACCESsible country homes. For sale on easy terms—$4,325, $7,500, $9,250. S. F. GOODING, 245 Broadway.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

S. Dingee, Auctioneer.

ADJOURNED SALE OF 2,500 RIVERSIDE LOTS in the CITY OF PATERSON, N. J.

By order of the "Riverside Land Improvement Company," MONDAY, April 1, 1872, at 12 o'clock M., on the GROUNDS, only forty miles from New-York; forty trains to and fro daily.

Depot of the New-Jersey Midland Railway on the grounds.

Street cars through all the property connect with all parts of the city and all railroad trains. Property situated on the great Horse-shoe Bend of the Passaic River, two and a half miles of water front. The broad avenues of the city are graded through it.

The above sale was advertised to take place on the 11th of October last; on account of the streets and avenues not then being complete, and a large number of the lots on the improved portion being sold just prior to the day of sale, it was deemed expedient to withdraw the balance. The improvements are now complete, and the remainder of the lots will be sold without reserve to the highest bidder. Lots heretofore sold by the Company have more than quadrupled in value. Terms very easy. Free excursion train at 10 A. M. via Erie Railroad, foot of Chambers-st. Lunch provided prior to sale. Maps, excursion tickets and full particulars at the office of S. DINGEE & CO., Nos. 287, 339 and 341 4th-av., corner 25th-st., New-York, or at No. 81 Cedar-st.

Adrian H. Muller, Auctioneer.

RECEIVERS' SALE.—THE UNDERsigned, Receiver of the Eighth National Bank, will sell at public auction, by ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., auctioneers, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on SATURDAY, the 30th day of March, 1872, at 12 o'clock, noon, the following described property, namely: The leasehold premises, No. 650 Broadway, occupied for banking-house and other purposes; lot about 29 by 150 feet with privilege of an alley-way in the rear, lease from Hon. Hamilton Fish running until 1880; rent $6,300 until 1875, and $8,500 until 1880, and then to be renewed for twenty-one years at six per cent. upon the appraised value of the premises, not being less than $[illegible] per annum with taxes and assessments. For more full particulars reference is made to the lease, which may be seen on application to the auctioneers at their office, No. 7 Pine-st.

The plot of ground at the northeasterly corner of 58th-st. and Lexington-av., containing 100.5 feet on said avenue and 72 feet in depth, divided as five lots, and with two new brown-stone houses on the same.

The house and lot of ground on the easterly side of 4th-av., 82.2 feet north from 51st-st., being 20 feet in width by 80 feet in depth.

ALBON MAN, Receiver.
NEW-YORK, March 11, 1872.

Adrian H. Muller, Auctioneer.

HOUSES AND LOTS ON 110TH AND 122D STS. AT AUCTION.
ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, March 28, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway:

EAST ONE HUNDRED AND TENTH-STREET—The three-story high-stoop brown-stone front house and lot, situate on the south side of East 110th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., and known as No. 122. House about 44 feet deep, contains modern improvements, and is in good order; lot, 18.9x100.11; possession 1st of May next.

EAST ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-SECOND-STREET—The three-story high-stoop brick house and lot, situate on the south side of East 122d-st., between 1st and 2d avs., and known as No. 314. House about 44 feet deep, contains modern improvements, and in good order; lot, 16.8x100.11; possession 1st of May next.

Adrian H. Muller, Auctioneer.

HOUSE AND LOT NO. 86 AMITY-ST. AT AUCTION.
ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, March 28, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway:

AMITY-STREET—The four-story English-basement brick house and lot, situate on the south side of Amity-st., between Thompson and Sullivan sts., and known as No. 86. The house is brown stone to the first story, and contains modern improvements. Stable on rear of lot. Lot 25x76 feet 3 inches.

Adrian H. Muller, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF DESIRABLE LOTS ON 143D-ST.
ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, March 28, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, 111 Broadway:

ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-THIRD-STREET—The five lots, together with the frame buildings thereon, situate on the north side of 143d-st., commencing 300 feet west of 8th-av., each 25x99.11 feet.

Six per cent. may remain on bond and mortgage.

Adrian H. Muller, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LOTS ON 97TH AND 98TH STS.
ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, March 28, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, 111 Broadway:

NINETY-SEVENTH-STREET—Four lots situate on the north side of 97th-st., commencing 200 feet east of 4th-av., each 25x100.11 feet.

NINETY-EIGHTH-STREET—Three lots situate on the south side of 98th-st., commencing 225 feet east of 4th-av., each 25x100.11 feet.

Adrian H. Muller, Auctioneer.

BUILDING AND LOT NO. 83 WHITE-ST. AT AUCTION.
ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, March 28, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway:

WHITE STREET—The lot of land, together with the brick house thereon, situate on the south side of White-st., about 250 feet east of Broadway, and known as No. 83. Lot 25x100 feet.

Adrian H. Muller, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE STORE PROPERTY, NOS. 84 AND 86 PEARL-ST., AT AUCTION.
ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, March 28, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway:

PEARL-STREET.—The first-class five-story brick store and lot, situate on the easterly side of Pearl-st., between Coenties and Old Slips, and known as Nos. 84 and 86, being 37x80 feet.

William Kennelly, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL AT AUCTION ON WEDNESDAY, April 3, 1872, at 12 o'clock M., at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the undersigned Trustees of Walter Roche:

FIFTH-AVENUE—Two lots south-east corner of 4th-av. and 109th-st.
EIGHTIETH-STREET—Two lots south side of 80th-st., 125 feet west of 4th-av.
NINETY-SECOND-STREET—Four lots north side of 92d-st., 325 feet east of 10th-av.
NINETY-THIRD-STREET—Four lots south side of 93d-st., 325 feet east of 10th-av.
ONE HUNDREDTH-STREET—Four lots south side of 100th-st., 225 feet east of 10th-av.
ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-THIRD-STREET—Five lots north side of 123d-st., 100 feet west of 1st-av.
The above lots are splendidly located. Sale positive. Maps at office, No. 4 Pine-st.

JEREMIAH QUINLAN, JAMES LYNCH, JOHN E. DEVELIN, } Trustees.

On the same day:
SIXTY-SIXTH-STREET—Two lots, 25x100.5 each, north side of 66th-st., 475 feet west of 8th-av.
NINETY-NINTH-STREET—One lot south side of 99th-st., 275 feet east of 10th-av.
Maps at auctioneer's office, No. 4 Pine-st.

Morris Wilkins, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF FOURTEEN LOTS ON 129TH, 130TH AND 131ST STS., NEAR 7TH-AV. BOULEVARD.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at Auction on THURSDAY, March 28, 1872, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York:

Sale by order of the Executors of Andrew Bridgeman, deceased.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-NINTH-STREET—Two lots, south side, 300 feet east of 7th-av. Boulevard, each 25x99.11; 129th-street is opened, curbed and guttered.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTIETH-STREET—Six lots, north side, 75 feet west of 7th-av. Boulevard, each 25x99.11.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-FIRST-STREET—Six lots, south side, 75 feet west of 7th-av. Boulevard, directly in the rear of the above, each 25x99.11. Sixty per cent. of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage for three or five years.

For maps and full particulars apply at the auctioneers' office, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

James M. Miller, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE AT AUCTION.
JAMES M. MILLER, No. 28 Pine-st., will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, April 10, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, under direction of Smith Barker, Esq., executor of John Ponle, deceased, 100 LOTS ON 10TH AND ST. NICHOLAS AVS. AND 139TH AND 140TH STS.

Seventy per cent. may remain on mortgage. For maps and pamphlets apply to the auctioneer, or LOCKWOOD & CROSBY, Executor's Counsel, No. 18 Nassau-st.

E. A. Lawrence, Auctioneer.

AT SIMMONS' FLUSHING HOTEL, on THURSDAY, 28th March, at 2 o'clock, ESTATE OF CAPT. TREADWELL SANDS, deceased. EXECUTOR'S SALE OF DESIRABLE FLUSHING PROPERTY, large STORES, HOUSES, SHOPS, in the very heart of that beautiful and POPULOUS VILLAGE, and on its MOST IMPORTANT BUSINESS STREETS—BRIDGE, WASHINGTON, UNION, LINNEUS, PRINCE and MYRTLE. Sale peremptory and positive. Sixty per cent. on bond and mortgage.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET.
AT MODERATE PRICES.
Renovated and furnished to order, with use of
PASSENGER ELEVATOR.
HEATED BY STEAM.
AT NOS. 2 TO 56 BROADWAY.
Apply to GUARANTY AND INDEMNITY COMPANY, No. 56 Broadway and Exchange Court.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING.
SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

BROADWAY PROPERTY.
For sale or to lease for a term of years the very desirable property known as No. 6 East 23d-st., frontage on 23d-st., 50 feet by half the block, and on 22d-st. 25 feet by half the block. For particulars apply to EDMUND COFFIN, No. 77 Cedar-st.

TO LET—LARGE STORE, NO. 353 BROOME, near Mulberry-st.; good stand for boots and shoes, fancy or dry goods; for a light manufacturing business steam-power may be had from adjoining house. Apply to W. W. STEPHENSON, No. 347 Broadway, Room No. 22, between 11 A. M. and 3 P. M.

TO LET—FRONT PORTION OF ARTHUR & Co.'s stationery-store, No. 59 Liberty-st., between Broadway and Nassau sts., for insurance, real estate or mercantile business; also desk room; best location in the City.

TO RENT—NO. 373 CANAL, NEAR LAURens, store for retail, upper floors for professional purposes; also, No. 373 Washington, near Beach, for storage or heavy business. See owner, No. 24 East 31st-st., near Madison-av.

SIXTH-AV. STORES AND DWELLINGS to rent, between 34th and 40th sts., at reasonable prices; some will be altered to suit tenants. HATCH & VAN DOREN, No. 610 6th-av.

TO LET—TWO OFFICES ON THE FRONT of the second floor of No. 2 New Chambers-st.; rent, $450 per annum. Apply to W. L. CONKLIN, No. 18 4th-av.

TO LEASE—FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES, No. 11 Leroy-place, (Bleecker-st.,) between Mercer and Greene sts. Apply to H. H. CAMMANN, No. 25 Pine-st.

TO LET—NO. 300 CANAL-ST., BETWEEN West Broadway and Church-st., four-story building, with store, covering entire lot. Apply to H. H. CAMMANN, No. 25 Pine-st.

OFFICE TO RENT—NO. 2 WALL-ST., second floor, Room No. 17; rent $400. Apply to the Janitor, top floor.

TO LET—THE STORE NO. 269 WEST-ST., between Jay and Harrison sts. Apply at the Rhinelander Estate Office, No. 75 Barclay-st.

TO LET—THE BULKHEAD SOUTH OF the Beach-st. pier. Apply at the Rhinelander Estate Office, No. 75 Barclay-st.

A LARGE STORE TO LET OR SELL—on Murray-st. S. F. GOODING, 245 Broadway.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

FURNISHED.

TO LET, FURNISHED—A COUNTRY house, handsome, spacious, modern style, with four acres, abundance of fruits and berries; large vegetable garden, carriage-house, stables, &c.; situated in Monmouth County, N. J.; commands extensive water and land views; rent very reasonable. Inquire of ROSE BROTHERS, No. 161 William-st.

TO RENT—AT NEW-HAVEN, CONN., A beautiful stone cottage-house, delightfully located, fully furnished, and surrounded by three acres of land handsomely laid out; barn, carriage-house, cow sheds, henneries, and several cows; horses and carriages could be had if desired. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st. and No. 32 East 17th-st.

TO RENT, FURNISHED, AT MORRIStown, N. J.—A nearly new frame house with eleven rooms, situated on South-st., in most desirable location; modern improvements and every convenience; will be rented at a low rate to satisfactory tenant for six months from May 1. Address Box No. 284 [illegible].

A THOROUGHLY-FURNISHED, A very desirable 5th-av. private dwelling, 27x80; lot 100 feet; in perfect order, with all improvements, rent reasonable; also, smaller houses on and near 5th-av. V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

A FAMILY RESIDING IN A NEATly furnished house, in the vicinity of Central Park, and going into the country for the Summer, will rent to a small family from May to October or November; terms reasonable. Address Box No. 2,074 New-York Post-office.

TO LET—A NICELY FURNISHED HOUSE, combining advantages of both City and country, ample grounds, fine shades, beautiful views, in Audubon Park, 155th-st., on Hudson River, near depots and steam-boat landing; undergoing thorough repair. D. O. BRADLEY, No. 30 Broad-st.

AT NEW-BRIGHTON, HAMILTON Park—To rent, three brick villas, furnished and unfurnished; gas, water, lawns, shade-trees, &c.; near ferry. Apply to HAMILTON & CO., No. 62 Front-st., or to W. A. COLLINS, No. 23 Pine-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET IN Elizabeth, N. J., thirteen rooms, all improvements; one acre of land, fine garden; three minutes from depot; fully furnished. Address F. B. SPENCER, No. 212 Canal-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE ON Staten Island, possession immediately, situated on the shore of the Upper Bay, about ten minutes' walk from the ferry. Particulars as to rent, &c., JAS. G. K. DUER, No. 54 William-st.

TO RENT FURNISHED—NO. 28 WEST 30th-st., for one or three years from May 1, 1872. Address Box No. 589 New-York Post-office.

UNFURNISHED.

TO LET OR LEASE—FOR A TERM OF years, the country-seat of the undersigned, on Westchester-av., in the village of Port Chester, within five minutes' drive of the Port Chester Depot, New-Haven Railroad; house contains eighteen rooms, with hot and cold water, furnace, &c.; large carriage-house and stable, outhouses, greenhouse, and ten acres of land, all laid out in first-class order. A most desirable Summer and Winter residence. For terms, apply to W. K. PEYTON, Nos. 272 and 274 Bowery.

TO LET—ON THE BANKS OF THE HUDson, 105th-st., Bloomingdale, a dwelling-house, with barn and stable, and plenty of land for a garden; a pleasant suburban residence near the grand Boulevard. Apply at No. 5 Beekman-st., Room 7, first floor. N. B.—The occupants will sell the furniture if desired.

TO LET—TO A PRIVATE FAMILY ONLY, the five-story English-basement house, No. 43 West 19th-st. The house has every modern convenience and is in first-rate condition. For permit to examine the house apply to E. C. LORD, No. 130 Greenwich-st.

TO LEASE—FOR TWO OR THREE YEARS; west 60th-st., 200 feet west of Grand Boulevard, several new first-class four-story high-stoop brown-stone houses; finished with all the modern improvements; will be rented low to first-class parties. Inquire of WILLIAM BOGGS, No. 8 West 60th-st.

A—NEAR 5TH-AV., 46TH-ST.—FOUR-story new modern medium-sized desirable dwelling to let low; also, large and small houses on and adjoining 5th and Madison avs. at reasonable rentals. V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

A SUPERB DOUBLE MANSION AND stable to lease exceedingly low; house has all improvements; frescoed; fruit, &c.; six full lots; 54th-st., between Broadway and 5th-av., near Broadway. V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—(SPECIALTY)—HAMILTON & WALLIS, No. 9 Nassau, corner Pine, issue printed list of houses to rent, furnished and unfurnished, in that vicinity.

TO LET—AT CRANFORD, N. J., A COUNtry-seat and ten acres, convenient to station; house contains fifteen rooms; rent, $600. A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., No. 3 Pine-st.

TO RENT—A VERY HANDSOME BROWN-stone house, furniture, which is nearly new, will be sold reasonable; rent only $1,000 per year. DYE & CURTISS, No. 508 6th-av.

TO LET—AT HARLEM, ON 126TH-ST., BEtween 4th and 5th avs., a superior two-story and attic frame dwelling-house; rent, $650. J. [illegible] WATSON, 126th-st., by the bridge.

TO LET—THE FOUR-STORY BROWN-stone dwelling-house, No. 32 West 14th-st.; to be seen from 3 to 5 P. M. Apply to [illegible] or to A. HOPPOCK, No. 13 Vesey-st.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY AND BASEment brick dwelling No. 244 West 49th-st.; rent $1,500. J. A. RUTHERFORD, No. [illegible] Nassau-st.

TO LET—THE HOUSE NO. 143 WEST 11TH-st., south side, between 6th and 7th avs. Apply at the Rhinelander Estate Office, No. 75 Barclay-st.

TO LET—1ST APRIL—FIRST FLOOR, BASEments and two upper rooms of good house in good neighborhood. Apply at No. 13 Bethune-st.

PERSONS GIVING UP HOUSEKEEPING OR GOING ABROAD CAN PROCURE
STORAGE
FOR
SILVER PLATE, PICTURES, LIBRARIES, and trunks of other valuables at the
STUYVESANT SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY,
Corner 3d-av. and 7th-st., opposite Cooper Institute.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—IN the matter of the ASTOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—ALBERT C. BAGE against THE ASTOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—In pursuance of an order of this Court, made and entered in the above-entitled action and proceeding, bearing date the 20th day of March, A. D. 1872, notice is hereby given to all creditors of the Astor Fire Insurance Company, the above-named corporation, that they are required to exhibit their claims to me, the undersigned, the referee named in said order, at my office at No. 152 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 28th day of September, 1872, and become parties to the above entitled suit; and that in default of such creditors exhibiting their claims as aforesaid they will be precluded from all benefit of the judgment or decree which shall be made in such suit, and from any distribution of the assets of said Company which may be made under such judgment or decree.—Dated New-York, March 21, 1872.
HENRY WILDER ALLEN, Referee.

At a Special Term of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York held at the Chambers thereof, in the County Court-house, in the City of New-York, on the 20th day of March, 1872—Present Hon. Albert Cardozo, Justice.—In the matter of the Astor Fire Insurance Company.—Albert C. Bage against the Astor Fire Insurance Company.—On reading and filing the foregoing petition of James Yereance, receiver of the above-named corporation, after hearing Richard C. Fellows, of counsel for said receiver: It is ordered that the said receiver have leave, and he is hereby authorized and directed to pay a dividend of forty per centum of the debts of the above-named corporation which have been ascertained, to those persons who have exhibited their claims as creditors of said Company as prescribed in and by section 79, article 2, chapter 8, title 4, part 3 of the Revised Statutes. It is further ordered that a notice be published in the manner hereinafter directed requiring all the creditors of the said Company to exhibit their claims and become parties to the above entitled suit within six months from the first publication of this order, and in default thereof that they be precluded from all benefit of the judgment or decree which shall be made in such suit and from any distribution of the assets of said Company which may be made under such judgment or decree. And it is further ordered, that said notice and a copy of this order be published once a week for six months in the NEW-YORK TIMES, and commercial newspapers published in the City of New-York. And it is further ordered that Henry W. Allen, Esq., a counsellor of this Court, be appointed referee for the purposes of this order; that such publication be made under his direction, and all such claims be exhibited to the said referee; that said referee do hear and determine all such claims as may be contested, and that he report to this Court from time to time upon all or any matters referred to him, and said receiver be at liberty to apply to this Court for such further directions as from time to time may be proper. And it is further ordered, that said receiver make further application of the funds remaining in his hands after the payment of said dividend of forty per centum by paying therewith a further dividend to creditors of the said Company at the time and in the manner provided by law.—Indorsed, filed March 21, 1872.
[A copy.] CHAS. E. LOEW, Clerk.
mh27-law6mW

AT A SPECIAL TERM OF THE SUPREME Court, held at the Court-house in the City of Brooklyn, on the 7th day of March, 1872, present Hon. Jasper W. Gilbert, Justice, ROBERT F. GETTY vs. YONKERS AND NEW-YORK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—On reading and filing the petition of Richard L. Franklin, receiver in the above-entitled action, and it appearing to this Court to be necessary and proper that the prayer thereof be granted, now, on motion of William F. Dixon, attorney for said receiver, it is hereby ordered and decreed that the said receiver have leave, and he is hereby authorized and directed to pay a dividend of forty (40) cents on the dollar of the debts of the said Yonkers and New-York Insurance Company, which have been ascertained and adjusted, to those persons who have exhibited their claims as creditors of said Company, as prescribed in and by section 79, article 2, chapter 8, title 4, part 3 of the Revised Statutes. And it is further ordered and decreed that a notice be published in the manner hereinafter directed, requiring all the creditors of the said Yonkers and New-York Insurance Company to exhibit their claims, and become parties to the above-entitled suit, within six months from the first publication of this order. And in default thereof that they be precluded from all benefit of the judgment and decree which shall be made therein, and from any distribution which shall be made under said judgment or decree. And it is further ordered that said notice and a copy of this order be published once a week for six months in the New-York Times and Commercial Advertiser, newspapers published in the City of New-York. And it is further ordered that Charles H. Farnam, a counselor of this Court, be, and he hereby is, appointed referee for the purposes of this order. That such publication be made under his direction, and all such claims be exhibited to the said referee. That said referee do hear and determine all such claims as may be contested, and that said referee may report to this Court, from time to time, upon all or any matters referred to him; and that said receiver be at liberty to apply to this Court for such further directions, from time to time, as may be proper.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS OF THE YONKERS AND NEW-YORK INSURANCE COMPANY.—To all whom it may concern: New-York Supreme Court, Westchester County. Robert F. Getty against Yonkers and New-York Fire Insurance Company.—Notice is hereby given that an order, of which the foregoing is a copy, has been duly made in the above entitled action, and all creditors of said Company are required to exhibit their claims to the undersigned, at his office, No. 32 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, and to comply with the terms of said order on or before the 2d day of October, 1872.—Dated New-York, March 12, 1872.
CHAS. H. FARNAM, Referee,
mh13-law6mW No. 32 Wall-street.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT—County of Kings.—REBECCA J. McLEAN, plaintiff, against VEDDER VAN DYCK, Christopher J. Clarke, John C. Wooster and Elizabeth his wife, William T. Newgeon, Nelson C. Newgeon, John Gorman and Jacob Perkins, defendants.—Summons for relief.—Com. not served.—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 134 Nassau-street, New-York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated March 1, 1872.
L. L. VAN ALLEN, Plaintiff's Attorney.
The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at the Court-house in the City of Brooklyn, on the 4th day of March, 1872.
L. L. VAN ALLEN, Plaintiff's Attorney.
mh13-law6wW*

SUPREME COURT.—ISAAC F. TYSEN, plaintiff, against SARAH A. TYSEN, Jane L. Stall, widow, David J. Tysen and Ellen Tysen, his wife, Charles Tysen and Adaline Tysen, his wife, William H. Tysen and Elizabeth Tysen, his wife, Margaret Guyon and Henry Guyon, her husband, Adaline Abbot and James E. Abbot, her husband, and George W. Tysen, defendants.—Summons for relief.—(Com. not served.)—To the above named defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action which is filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Richmond, in the Town of Southfield in said county, on the 20th day of March, 1872, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint, on the subscriber, at his office in the village of Port Richmond, Richmond County, New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in the action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated March 20, 1872.
mh27-law7wW* A. DE GROOT, plaintiff's attorney.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—IN the matter of the Beekman Fire Insurance Company.—HORATIO GOMEZ against THE BEEKMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—In pursuance of an order of this Court, made and entered in the above-entitled action and proceeding, the undersigned, receiver of the Beekman Fire Insurance Company, the above named corporation hereby gives notice that he is prepared to pay to the creditors of said Company who have heretofore presented and exhibited their claims to him as such receiver, twenty per centum of the amounts, which upon an adjustment and liquidation of said several claims shall be found or ascertained to be due upon the same respectively. Such dividend will be paid on and after the 1st day of April, 1872, at the office of the undersigned, at No. 4 Warren-street, in the City of New-York.—Dated New-York, March 20, 1872.
FRANCIS M. BIXBY, Receiver.

COAL.

IMPORTED CANNEL COAL—$12 PER ton, hand-picked and delivered. Send orders to importer's yard, No. 338 East 14th-st., near 2d-av.

HELP WANTED.

NURSE WANTED—A PROTESTANT woman who desires the position of nurse to a young child may find a permanent situation and a pleasant home with a family about to go a short distance into the country by addressing, with references, EMPLOYER, Post-office Box No. 173 New-York City.

WANTED—AN AMERICAN IN A PATENT medicine-store, where soda-water and root-beer are sold, syrups prepared, &c.; the applicant must be a business man, strong, active, and willing to work. Those who use tobacco or stimulating drinks need not address G. T. L., Box No. 164 Times Office.

WANTED—A WOMAN OF RELIGIOUS character and of gentle manners, who is accustomed to sewing, to the care of children, and to the superintendence of a small household, and would make herself generally useful. Address, with references, J. B., Post-office Box No. 969, New-York.

WANTED—AN OFFICE BOY, ABOUT SIXteen years old, in a wholesale dry goods house; must live with parents, and have good references. Address, in own handwriting, Box No. 2,322 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN OF GOOD ADdress to act as salesman, correspondent, and general clerk in the Broadway ware-room of a manufacturing establishment. Address MANUFACTURER, Post-office Box No. 1,847, with references, &c.

GIRLS CAN FIND NICE PLACES, good families, good wages. PELTON & CO., No. 848 6th-av., near 38th-st. (formerly with Bedell, 4th-av.) N. B.—Girls will be sent for at their residences.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED FIRST-class Protestant laundress, one who is willing to do light chamber-work. Apply from 9 to 11 o'clock at No. 19 East 40th-st.

WANTED—A NECK-TIE CUTTER TO GO to Philadelphia; wages, $18 per week; permanent situation guaranteed. Address J. D., Box 210 Times Office.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT GIRL AS chamber-maid and waitress—one that is willing to go to the country for the Summer. Apply at No. 23 West 37th-st., before noon.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WOMAN IN A small private family to cook, wash and iron. Apply at No. 234 West 40th-st.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT GIRL AS laundress and chamber-maid. Apply, with references, to No. 49 West 35th-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS PROTESTANT cook in a private family; must have good reference. Call before 2 o'clock at No. 424 West 20th-st.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS chamber-maid. Apply between 9 and 11 at No. 48 5th-av.

DRY GOODS. DRY GOODS.

CLOAK AND SUIT DEPARTMENT

SPRING OPENING.

LORD & TAYLOR Respectfully announce that their formal opening of SPRING AND SUMMER STYLES in the above department will take place on

THURSDAY, March 28.

Their Patrons and the Public generally are cordially invited to call on that day.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Broadway and Twentieth-street.

MILLINERS AND COUNTRY STORE-KEEPERS
Will find it their interest to examine our
STOCK OF RIBBONS,
STRAW GOODS, FEATHERS, FLOWERS, MILLINERY,
BEST LOW-PRICED KID GLOVES IN AMERICA.
Edward Ridley & Son's,
NOS. 309, 311, 311½ GRAND-ST.,
NOS. 62, 64, 66, 68 AND 70 ALLEN-ST.
NEW-YORK.
FIFTH BLOCK EAST FROM THE BOWERY.

FIFTEEN CENTS.—44-INCH BAGGING.—Bagging, Buckrams, Burlaps, 10½d. Great bargains. Cassimeres, wool and union. A. LESTER, No. 102 Chambers-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS lady's maid; lately arrived from Paris, and was four years in London; understands hair-dressing and dress-making; speaks English and Italian; unexceptionable references. Address P. A., Box No. 106 Up-town Times Office.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, a situation as general house-ward; is a good plain cook, good washer and ironer; or as chamber-maid and seamstress; can sew all kinds of work very neatly; good City reference; prefers the country. Call at No. 235 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A HIGHLY respectable young Protestant woman as waitress or chamber-maid and waitress, or chamber-maid and seamstress; competent to fill either situation; best City and country testimonials; City or country. Call at No. 235 4th-av.

WANTED—A COOK'S SITUATION BY AN English Protestant young woman; very respectable and a good cook; meats, pastry, creams, jellies, good baker; country or City; good references. Apply at No. 235 4th-av.

EMPLOYERS
Suited immediately with first-class help of all nationalities, in any capacity, for City or country, at WALKER'S, No. 126 6th-av., over drug-store.

A YOUNG LADY DESIRES A SITUATION in a respectable family as nursery governess; can do plain sewing and fancy work, and is willing to make herself useful. Call for two days at No. 324 East 20th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROFESsional cook; one who understands soups, meats, game, pastry, breakfast breads, and desserts of all kinds; best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 22 West 13th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A HIGHLY respectable young woman, as laundress or chamber-maid and washing; can do all kinds of fine washing, fluting, &c.; willing and obliging; good testimonials; City or country. Call at No. 235 4th-av.

S. & E. V. ODELL
Supply employers in the City or country with reliable
SERVANTS,
PROTESTANT AND CATHOLIC.
NO. 140 WEST 34TH-ST., NEAR BROADWAY.
ESTABLISHED 1852.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG FRENCH GIRL, not long in this country, a place as ladies' maid and seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing. Call or address No. 395 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS in a family going to the country for Summer months; cuts and fits for children; capable of waiting on a lady. Call at No. 53 West 32d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHILD'S nurse by a Protestant woman; can take entire charge of an infant; good references. Call at No. 225 8th-av.

SELECT SERVANTS OF EVERY DEscription, Protestant and Catholic, at PELTON & CO'S., No. 848 6th-av., near 37th-st., (formerly with Bedell, 4th-av.)

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, a situation to take charge of a gentleman's house during the Summer. Apply at No. 590 6th-av., between 34th and 35th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman as first-class waitress; best City reference. Call or address No. 203 West 27th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WIDOW, AT present residing in the interior part of the State, a position as housekeeper, companion, or governess; is fully qualified by personal appearance, manners, and abilities to fill either position satisfactorily; would prefer a place in or near New-York; the most unexceptionable references furnished. Address, for two weeks, MRS. MARY L. WATSON, Post-Office Box No. 565, Oswego, N. Y.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGLISH Protestant woman as nurse, who is thoroughly experienced in the care of young children; fully competent to take the entire charge of an infant from birth, or management of a nursery; can give the highest testimonials as to character and capability. Call at No. 149 3d-av., entrance 20th-st.; ring third bell.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young woman; is a first-class waitress; understands the business in all its branches; willing and obliging; would like to go to the country for the season; the best of City reference or country. Can be seen for one day at No. 211 West 16th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE AND seamstress, by a person who can take entire charge of children, and do their washing; has long experience; good City reference; would go in the country; a good house the object. Can be seen until suited at No. 132 East 17th-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO REspectable girls in a small private family; one as a good plain cook, and will assist in the washing and ironing; the other as housemaid; are willing to do the work between them; both have excellent City references. Can be seen at No. 118 East 11th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A PRIVATE family as laundress; understands her business in all branches, fluting, crimping, polishing; will bring a reference of twelve years from her last situation, which was my first place since I arrived in this country. Address or call in person No. 407 East 14th-st., Room No. 18, on my sister, Mrs. MAGINESS.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable woman as excellent cook; understands meats, soups, &c.; a first-rate bread and pastry cook; willing and obliging; first-class City reference; lady can be seen. Call or address No. 329 East 16th-st.

WANTED—BY A MOTHER AND DAUGHter, Protestants, situations in a private family—one to cook, wash, and iron, the other as chamber-maid and waitress. Apply at No. 154 East 29th-st., top floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG Protestant girl as seamstress; cuts and fits for children, an expert embroiderer and operator on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; good reference; no objection to the country. Call at No. 247 East 28th-st.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS DRESSmaker, engagements in private families, by the day or week; a good cutter, fitter and operator on the Grover & Baker sewing-machine. Call for two days at No. 8 East 40th-st., basement door.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS DRESSmaker, who thoroughly understands cutting, fitting and trimming, a few more engagements by the day or week. Call at No. 260 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE AMERIcan Protestant woman, a situation as chamber-maid, and to do light work in a private family. Call for two days at No. 401 East 20th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a situation as dress-maker in a first-class family; has tailor's system of cutting thoroughly learned. Call for one week at No. 234 East 36th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK IN A small family; is a good housekeeper; no objections to assist in washing. Apply at No. 412 West 38th-st., Mrs. DUNBAR.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as nurse and to do plain sewing; good reference. Apply two days at No. 404 West 16th-st., top floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MARried woman, gentlemen's or families' washing to do at home. Mrs. BURNS, No. 332 West 38th-st., top floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS chamber-maid and to do fine washing; understands fluting; country preferred; best of reference. Apply at No. 240 East 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS waitress and chamber-maid; no objection to the country; City references. Apply at No. 144 West 20th-st., front basement.

GERMAN SERVANTS FOR ALL POSItions, capable and trustworthy, constantly found at No. 307 Bowery, entrance on 1st-st. Mrs. LOWE.

WANTED—BY A GOOD GERMAN WOMAN, a situation to do general house-work; is a plain cook, a good washer and ironer. Apply at No. 127 Norfolk-st., of M. HUG.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN WIDOW lady of refinement and capability, a position to take full charge of a gentleman's house; unexceptionable references given, if required. Address Mrs. CLARKE, Box 140 Times Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and general useful man on a place; country preferred; young man; English; has had four years' experience; understands horses, cows, carriages, harness, and kitchen gardening. Apply at, where recommendations can be seen, D. WRIGHT'S, No. 319 4th-av., between 23d and 24th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN or groom, who thoroughly understands the care and management of horses; can milk; will make himself useful at anything that is required to be done; good reference from last employer. Address M. C. M., Box No. 167 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GERMAN practical gardener and florist; single man; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches, greenhouse, hot and cold graperies, flower and vegetable garden; best references. Address H. H., gardener, Box No. 195 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, A SITUAtion as coachman and groom; would care a small place; understands the care of horses, harness and carriages thoroughly; is an excellent driver; has nine years' superior references; will be found obliging. Address H., Box No. 230 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, by a respectable single Protestant man; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; City or country; can produce the best of City references. Call or address feed-store, No. 137 East 32d-st., for three days.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION by a first-class practical gardener in every branch; graperies, green-house, vegetables, fruits, flowers, lawns; also, improvements; good references; one in family. Address HOEY, Box 211 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant young German, a situation as coachman; good groom and first-class driver; ten years' experience in this City, best City references. Call or address O. MILLS, No. 202 William-st., in the bakery.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, by a married man; small family; thoroughly understands green-house, forcing-house, and vegetable garden, &c., &c. Address M. Y. W., Box No. 210 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, by a married man with no incumbrance; wife as chamber-maid and can do plain sewing; best of reference from present employer. Apply at private stable, No. 150 West 31st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER in a gentleman's family by a single Protestant man; best City reference; no objection to the country. Call or address for four days, J. B., No. 1,240 Broadway, corner 31st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent young colored man as first-class waiter in a private family; excellent reference. Call or address at present employer's, No. 137 West 42d-st., basement door.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE man as coachman; one who thoroughly understands his business and can give eight years' best City reference. Call or address COACHMAN, No. 8 East 31st-st., Bradley's stables.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT MAN AND wife, situations, no incumbrance, man as coachman, wife as cook; unexceptionable City reference; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—BY A MARRIED MAN, WITH two years' reference from last place, a situation as gardener; understands his business in all its branches; is young, steady and obliging. Apply at No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a Protestant man, leaving in consequence of family going to Europe; will be generally useful; can give best City reference. Address COACHMAN, at present employer's, 35 West 33d-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A MARRIED Swiss, as waiter in a private family, and his wife as lady's maid; both understand their business thoroughly, as they have lived in the best families of Europe; best references. Address H., 17 East 43d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A SINGLE young man, as first-class coachman; excellent reference, which will bear investigation. Address, for two days, J. H., Box No. 32 Up-town Times Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class English waiter, married, in a private family; country; three years' unexceptionable City reference. Address O. D., Up-town Times Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, by a Protestant young man; single; is a first-class coachman; understands the proper care of horses, harness, &c.; City or country; unexceptionable references. Address T. R., Box 209 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, HIGHLY recommended by his late employers, a situation as gardener; can take care of horses and do the work on gentleman's place. Address M. A., Box 204 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUAtion as groom or coachman; is willing to be generally useful about a gentleman's place, and go in the country. Address W. D., Box No. 199 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A WAITER, aged thirty, in a first-class family; three years' best City reference. Address WILLIAM R., Up-town Times Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN a private family by a young man who speaks French, German and English. Address by letter, C. N., No. 21 West 26th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Protestant young man, as coachman and groom; the best City reference; country preferred. Call or address, for two days, W. H., 40 West 10th-st.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION by a married man, (two children,) who has a thorough knowledge of graperies, green-houses, vegetables, landscaping, &c.; best of City reference. Call or address MCK., Bridgeman's seed-store, No. 876 Broadway.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant married man, a situation as coachman; thoroughly understands his business; the best of references and five years' references from his present employer. Call or address H. D., No. 146 East 23d-st., stable.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY MAN AND wife to take charge of a Summer house; the man as steward or head waiter, the woman as first-class cook. Call or address for this week at No. 159 West 27th-st., room No. 17.

FARMER'S SITUATION WANTED—By P. DRISCOLL, of Milton, Westchester County, N. Y.; has been foreman for C. V. Anderson, at Rye, for the last six years, to whom he refers, at No. 14 Broad-st., New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, by a single man; understands the management of hot and cold grapery, greenhouse, &c.; and has a thorough knowledge of the business. Address J. M., at Bridgeman's, No. 876 Broadway.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR the Summer, a large, well-furnished house, with garden, grounds and stabling for four horses; must be within an hour and a half of the New-York City Hall. Address, with full particulars, B., Box No. 4,709 Post-office, New-York.

WANTED TO RENT—WITHIN FORTY miles of New-York, furnished house, with barn and out-buildings, suitable for gentleman's residence, with ten to thirty acres of land. Address, with full particulars, NATURE, Box No. 153 Times Office.

WANTED TO RENT IN THE NINTH WARD.—Part of a house, suitable for a small private family. Address NINTH WARD, Box No. 110 Times Office.

FURNITURE.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE, CARriages, &c., at the new first-class warehouses, built expressly for the purpose, with separate compartments, elevator, &c., insured at low rates if desired; Nos. 106 and 114 East 23d-st., near 4th-av.; articles received on storage for disposal at private sale. JOHN H. MORRELL.

FURNITURE, CARPETS AND BEDDING.—An immense stock and low prices at B. M. COWPERTHWAIT'S, No. 155 Chatham-st. Weekly and monthly payments taken.

FURNITURE TAKEN ON STORAGE in the lofts of No. 18 4th-av. Apply on the premises, to CONKLIN & BAYLES.

STATIONERY.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, PRINters and blank-book manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Blank-books made to any pattern.

SHIPPING.

NATIONAL LINE.

WEEKLY TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
FORTNIGHTLY TO AND FROM LONDON DIRECT.
From Piers No. 44 and 47 North River.

TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
SPAIN, GRACE, Saturday, March 30, at 9½ A. M.
ENGLAND, ANDREWS, Saturday, April 6, at 3 P. M.
FRANCE, THOMSON, Saturday, April 13, at 8 A. M.
EGYPT, GROGAN, Saturday, April 20, at 2 P. M.
FOR LONDON DIRECT.
DENMARK, SUMNER, Wednesday, April 10, at 7 A. M.
Passage to Liverpool, Queenstown, or London direct: Cabin, $75 and $65, currency; steerage, $30 currency.
Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry, Glasgow or London, $32 currency.
For further particulars apply at the Company's offices, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
CITY OF BALTIMORE....Thursday, Mar. 28, 3 A. M.
CITY OF LONDON........Saturday, Mar. 30, 10 A. M.
CITY OF LIMERICK......Thursday, April 4, 2 P. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL.....Saturday, April 6, 2 P. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP.......Thursday, April 11, 8 A. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN......Saturday, April 13, 9 A. M.
and each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
First cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
To London	80	To London	35
To Paris	90	To Paris	38

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway and Denmark, at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information, apply at the Company's offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

ANCHOR LINE.

Steamers sail every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, to and from NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW,
Calling at Londonderry to land Mails and Passengers.
Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden or Denmark and America as safely, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as by any other route or line.

THE NEW DEPARTURES.

FROM GLASGOW.		FROM NEW-YORK.
Saturday, Mar. 2.	EUROPA.	Wednesday, Mar. 27.
Saturday, Mar. 9.	IOWA.	Saturday, Mar. 30.
Saturday, Mar. 16.	ANGLIA.	Saturday, April 6.
Saturday, Mar. 23.	TRINACRIA.	Saturday, April 13.

And an extra steamer of the line every WEDNESDAY thereafter from Pier 20 North River, New-York, at noon.
Rates of passage, payable in currency, to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry:
First cabins, $65 and $75, according to location.
Cabin excursion tickets good for twelve months, securing best accommodations, $120.
Intermediate, $33; steerage, $28.
Certificates at lowest rates, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.
Drafts issued, payable on presentation.
Apply at the Company's offices to HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:
PEREIRE..........DANRE.......Saturday, April 6
ST. LAURENT......LEMARIE.....Saturday, April 20
WASHINGTON.......ROUSSAN.....Saturday, May 4
VILLE DE PARIS...SURMONT.....Saturday, May 18
PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine) TO BREST OR HAVRE.
First cabin..........$125 | Second cabin..........$75
Excursion tickets at reduced rates.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.
GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW-YORK, CORK AND LIVERPOOL.
NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS.
THE SIX LARGEST IN THE WORLD.
4,500 tons burden—3,000-horse power each.
Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.
ATLANTIC..........March 30, 9 A. M.
BALTIC............April 6, 4½ P. M.
REPUBLIC..........April 13, 9 A. M.
From the White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City. Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining
SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.
Saloon, state-rooms, smoking-room and bathrooms in midship section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.
RATES—Saloon, $80, gold; steerage, $30, currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the Old Country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $32, currency.
Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.
Excursion-tickets granted at lowest rates.
Drafts from £1 upward.
For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.
Bills of lading issued through to Continental ports.
J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS,
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
FROM NEW-YORK.
CUBA..........Wednesday, Mar. 27, '72
ALGERIA.......Wednesday, April 3, '72
JAVA..........Wednesday, April 10, '72
CHINA.........Wednesday, April 17, '72
RUSSIA........Wednesday, April 24, '72
CALABRIA......Saturday, April 20, '72
ABYSSINIA.....Saturday, April 27, '72
BATAVIA.......Saturday, May 4, '72
ALGERIA.......Saturday, May 11, '72
PARTHIA.......Saturday, May 18, '72
and every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from New-York.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
Cabin, $80, $100 and $130, gold, according to accommodation.
Tickets to Paris, $15, gold, additional.
Return tickets on favorable terms.
Steerage..........$30, currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.
Through Bills of Lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp, and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.
For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.
For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAM-SHIP CUBA embark from the Cunard wharf, foot of Grand-st., Jersey City, at 2 P. M., on WEDNESDAY, March 27.
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

BALTIC LLOYD

MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
(Only direct line to Russia and the Scandinavian countries.)
New-York and Stettin, calling at Christiansand and Copenhagen.
The new and elegant steam-ships of the line will sail from New-York as follows, viz.:
HUMBOLDT, April 2.
Rates of passage, payable in gold:
First cabin..........$100 | First steerage..........$40
Second cabin..........73 | Second steerage..........30
For through freight to the principal ports of the Baltic and passage apply to
WENDT & RAMMELSBERG, Agents, No. 40 Broadway, New-York.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(VIA QUEENSTOWN.)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.
THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY,
as follows:
MINNESOTA, Capt. MORGAN......Mar. 27, at 2½ P. M.
IDAHO, Capt. PRICE..............April 3, at 2½ P. M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. J. B. PRICE, April 10, at 2½ P. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. T. W. FREEMAN, April 17, at 1 P. M.
NEVADA, Capt. FORSYTH..........April 24, at 2½ P. M.
WYOMING, Capt. WHINERAY.......May 1, at [illegible]
Cabin passage, $80, gold.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.
For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall-st.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE TO CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA,

VIA PANAMA,
CARRYING MAILS, PASSENGERS AND FREIGHT TO
KINGSTON, JAMAICA, SANTA MARTHA AND GREYTOWN, AND PACIFIC COAST OF MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA, PERU AND CHILI.
Steamers leave 15th and 30th each month, except when these dates fall on Sunday, then the day previous.
March 30.—Steamer OCEAN QUEEN, Capt. Jury, MAURY, will leave Pier No. 42 North River, at 12 o'clock noon, for Aspinwall direct, connecting at Panama with steamer ALASKA, Capt. ——, and also connecting for all Central American and South Pacific ports. Freight for last-named ports received until 4 P. M. on March 29.
Steamer GREAT REPUBLIC will leave San Francisco April 1, 1872, for Japan and China. For rates of passage, freight and all further information, apply at Company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st.
F. R. BABY, Agent.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. T. S. CURTIS, March 28.
CRESCENT CITY, Capt. E. VAN SICE, (via Nassau,) April 4.
MISSOURI, Capt. T. H. MORTON, April 11.
For freight or passage apply to
A. W. DIMOCK, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.
POSTPONEMENT.—Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company's steamer MORRO CASTLE will sail on FRIDAY, the 29th inst., at 3 P. M., and not on Thursday, as previously advertised.
A. W. DIMOCK, President.

DIRECT LINE TO HAVANA.

HAVANA, PROGRESO AND VERA CRUZ.
New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, leaving Pier 17 E. River, at 3 P. M., direct to Havana.
CLEOPATRA, Phillips, (Havana only,) Tues., April 2
CITY OF MERIDA, Deaken..........Friday, April 12
CLEOPATRA, Phillips, (Havana only,) Tues., April 23
CITY OF MEXICO, Timmerman......Thursday, May 2
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 71 Duane-st., corner of Broadway.

SHIPPING.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK.
TUESDAYS,
THURSDAYS
AND SATURDAYS.
THE STEAM-SHIPS
HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. CHESEMAN, THURSDAY, March 28, from Pier No. 30 North River, at 3 P. M. LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 187 West-st.
SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, March 30, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M. WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.
MONTGOMERY, Capt. FAIRCLOTH, SATURDAY, March 30, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M. R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.
LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, TUESDAY, April 2, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M. MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, No. 62 South-st.
Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Superior accommodations for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.

C. D. OWENS, Agent A. & G. R. R., No. 229 Broadway.	GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R., No. 409 Broadway.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month.
MERRIMACK, Capt. G. B. SLOCUM..........April 23
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. TINKLEPAUGH......May 23
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. WEIR..............June 23
These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.
Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company's steamer CRESCENT CITY, Capt. E. VAN SICE, will sail on THURSDAY, April 4, at — o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.
For freight or passage apply to
A. W. DIMOCK, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition and an infinity of annoyances, to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 2 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Commencing on Monday, Nov. 13, 1871, Through Trains will leave from New Depot, 4th-av. and 42d-st.
8.00 A. M., Chicago and Montreal Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans.
10.30 A. M., Special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Buffalo and Niagara Falls.
10.45 A. M., Northern and Western Express.
3.00 P. M., Special Troy Express, on Saturdays.
4.00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans.
6.00 P. M., Express, with sleeping-cars for Watertown, Oswego and Canandaigua.
8.00 P. M., Pacific Express, with sleeping-cars for Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls; also, for Chicago via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads; and for St. Louis via Toledo, leaves on Sundays at 6 P. M.
11.00 P. M., Express, with sleeping-cars for Troy and Albany.
All local trains running north of Yonkers, leave from new depot. Yonkers Special Trains from 30th-st., west side, as heretofore.
C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

On and after MONDAY, Oct. 30, 1871, trains will leave James-slip as follows:
8.30 A. M. Greenport mail train.
10.30 A. M. Roslyn, Glen Cove, Locust Valley, Huntington and Northport. Pass trains.
3.00 P. M. Riverhead and Sag Harbor Express, (through to Greenport on Saturdays.)
4.00 P. M. Express trains for Roslyn, Glen Cove, Locust Valley, Huntington and Northport.
5.30 P. M. Northport way-train.
All trains connect at Branch for Hempstead.
Sunday trains for Huntington, Northport, Roslyn, Glen Cove and Locust Valley leave Hunter's Point at 8.30 A. M. and 6 P. M.

STEAMBOATS.

STEAMER SEA BIRD, FOR RED BANK and intermediate landings.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Tuesday, March 26, 6 A. M.	Wednesday, Mch. 27, 8 A. M.
Thursday, March 28, 9 A. M.	Friday, March 29, 8 A. M.
Saturday, March 30, 11 A. M.	Monday, April 1, 10 A. M.
Tuesday, April 2, 2 P. M.	Wednesday, April 3, 12 M.
Thursday, April 4, 3 P. M.	Friday, April 5, 2 P. M.
Saturday, April 6, 3 P. M.	Monday, April 8, 7 A. M.

HUDSON RIVER NEARLY OPENED.
New-York, Albany and Troy Line is now ready to receive freight to all points on New-York Central, Susquehanna River and Saratoga and Troy and Boston Railroads, together with local freights for Albany and Troy, at their new Pier, No. 44 North River.

NORTH RIVER AND NEW-YORK STEAM-BOAT COMPANY.—Steamers ADELPHI and ALEXIS leave New-York, foot Harrison-st., daily, at 3 and 3½, for Carmansville, Englewood, Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs Ferry, Irvington, Nyack, Sing Sing and Haverstraw. Excursion tickets and packages of twenty-five tickets at reduced rates. Nyack and Tarrytown Ferry runs to connect with Hudson River Railroad trains.

TO BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon, Sundays excepted.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3.15 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

FINANCIAL.

SECOND MORTGAGE 8 PER CENT. CONVERTIBLE BONDS

OF THE
Indianapolis, Bloomington and Western Railway,
AT 90 AND INTEREST.
From the time we first offered these Bonds they have been rapidly taken up by investors, leaving but a small amount now for sale, which, at the present price, we consider a very cheap and desirable security, as the road is in *successful operation, and earning net more than the interest on all its Bonds.* The business of the road is rapidly increasing. Over 1,000 miles of new roads are now building, connecting with and controlled entirely in the interest of this road, all of which will be completed at an early day.
These new roads, it is expected, will add at least 50 per cent. to the net receipts of this Company.
We have also other FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT SECURITIES for sale.
Stocks and bonds bought and sold on commission.
Accounts of banks, bankers and merchants received.
Four per cent. interest allowed on daily balances.
TURNER BROTHERS,
NO. 14 NASSAU-ST.

Maysville and Lexington, Ky., FIRST MORTGAGE 7 PER CT. GOLD BONDS,

Interest January and July, at Bank of America, New-York.
Only TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS per mile ON COMPLETED ROAD, costing near four times the amount of the mortgage.
No bonds can be better secured. For sale at 92½ and accrued interest.
J. B. ALEXANDER & CO.,
NO. 19 NASSAU-ST.

A FEW CAREFULLY SELECTED
10 Per Cent. Bonds,
for sale by
George Opdyke & Co.,
No. 25 Nassau-st.

REAL ESTATE TRUST COMPANY,
NO. 217 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
Invests money as agents or trustees, and if desired takes the care and management of such investments.
Money received on deposit can be checked for payable at sight.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DAILY BALANCES.
Bonds and mortgages on real estate purchased.
V. K. STEVENSON, President.
WILLIAM L. ELY, Secretary.

THE ORIENTAL BANK, NEW-YORK, March 26, 1872.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS and Inspectors for the next ensuing election will be held on MONDAY, April 8, at the banking-house, corner of Bowery and Grand-st. Polls open from 3 to 4 o'clock P. M. Transfer-book closed until that date. HENRY T. CHAPMAN, Jr., Cashier.

FINANCIAL.

CAYUGA LAKE RAILROAD, State of New-York, 7 PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE GOLD BONDS.

THIRTY YEARS TO RUN, AND ISSUED FOR $20,000 PER MILE.
This road forms the shortest and most direct route from the great anthracite and semi-bituminous coal fields of Pennsylvania into the central part of this State, and will run in connection with the New-York Central Road, which it crosses at Cayuga Bridge. Traversing, as it does, the finest and most populous agricultural district, generally known as the "GARDEN OF THE STATE," its local traffic will be large, but its greatest source of revenue will be from its coal business. The road is being rapidly built, and will be in active operation during this year. From our knowledge of this enterprise, and after the most thorough investigation, we most confidently recommend the Bonds as a safe investment. We offer, for the present, the Bonds at 90 and accrued interest in currency.
LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER,
NO. 10 WALL-ST.

N. Y. Midland R. R.

AND CONNECTIONS.
Seven per Cent. Gold Bonds.
Income 1-3 to 1-2 more than Governments.
N. Y. and O. Midland First Mortgage,
PAR AND INTEREST.
New-Jersey Midland First Mortgage,
97½ AND INTEREST.
Syracuse and Chenango Valley First Mortgage,
95 AND INTEREST.
All of the above confidently recommended to all classes of investors. Full particulars furnished on application.
For sale by
Geo. Opdyke & Co.,
Financial and General Agents for the Companies,
NO. 25 NASSAU-ST.

VERMILYE & CO. BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau-st. New-York.
DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

ALL TAXES PAID.

Connecticut Valley Railroad First Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds,
free of all taxes in Connecticut, and free of income tax everywhere. Road finished and running, already earning expenses and twice the interest. Full paid stock, and a limited mortgage. Price 95 and interest. We recommend them strongly.
ALLEN STEPHENS & CO.,
Bankers, No. 12 Pine-st., New-York.

MIDLAND BONDS

New-York Midland R. R. 1st Mortgage.
New-York Midland R. R. 2d Mortgage Convertible.
New-Jersey Midland R. R. 1st Mortgage Guaranteed.
Montclair R. R. 1st Mortgage Guaranteed.
Allen, Stephens & Co.,
BANKERS,
12 PINE-ST.

VERMILYE & CO.,

NOS. 16 AND 18 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.
Offer for sale a limited amount of first-class Investment Securities, as follows:
CITY OF ELIZABETH, N. J., 7 PER CENT. BONDS, DUE IN 1877 AT 94 AND ACCRUED INTEREST.
LONG ISLAND RAILROAD BONDS, SECURED BY FIRST MORTGAGE OF ONLY $10,000 PER MILE, ON OLD ROAD, PAYING REGULAR DIVIDENDS ON CAPITAL STOCK. PRICE OF BONDS 93 AND ACCRUED INTEREST.
SOUTHERN CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-YORK FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS, ISSUED ONLY AT THE RATE OF $12,000 PER MILE. THIS ROAD IS COMPLETED AND IN SUCCESSFUL OPERATION. PRICE OF BONDS, 90 AND INTEREST.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,

BANKERS,
NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.
ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR TRAVELERS, ON THE CONSOLIDATED BANK, LONDON, AND ON MUNROE & CO., PARIS.
EXCHANGE ON LONDON AND PARIS.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

NOTICE.

The undersigned Commissioners appointed to receive subscriptions to the capital stock of the contemplated bank to be located in the City of New-York to be called The United States National Bank, hereby give notice that the books of subscription will be opened at the Banking-house of Henry Clews & Co., No. 32 Wall-st., in said City, on WEDNESDAY, April 10, 1872, at 12 M.
Dated New-York, March 15, 1872.
HENRY E. DAVIES,
DAVID DOWS,
CHARLES B. HALL,
EDWARD B. JUDSON,
AMASA STONE, Jr.,
Commissioners, &c.

OFFICE OF THE LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Ohio, March 22, 1872.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this Company for the election of directors for the ensuing year and for the transaction of other appropriate business will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, the 1st day of May next, between the hours of 11 o'clock in the forenoon and 2 o'clock in the afternoon of that day.
The transfer-books of the Company will be closed at the close of business on the 30th day of March inst., and will reopen on the morning of the 2d day of May next. GEORGE B. ELY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE SECOND-AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, March 14, 1872.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Second-avenue Railroad Company for the election of directors and inspectors of election for the ensuing year, will be held MONDAY, April 1, 1872, at No. 34 New-st. Poll opens at 12 o'clock M. and closes at 1 o'clock P. M.
The transfer-books will be closed March 20, and be reopened April 2. HARVEY H. WOODS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, March 12, 1872.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR THIRTEEN Directors of the Panama Railroad Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 88 Wall-st., on MONDAY, the 1st day of April next. The polls will be open at 12 M., and close at 2 P. M.
Transfer-books will be closed at 3 o'clock on the afternoon of the 15th inst., and reopened on the morning of the 2d prox.
By order of the Board.
JOHN KEELER, Secretary.

PARK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 237 BROADWAY, March 18, 1872.
ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION for fifteen directors of this Company will be held at the office on MONDAY, 1st of April next.
Poll open from 12 M. until 1 P. M.
GEO. ALGER, Secretary.

A CERTIFICATE FOR SIXTY-THREE shares of the stock of the Paterson and Hudson Railroad Company, issued to John M. Woolsey, Theodore D. Woolsey and Wm. Sam. Johnson, trustees of the separate estate of Mrs. SARAH D. JOHNSON, having been lost, all persons are cautioned against negotiating the said lost certificate. C. F. JOHNSON, Substituted Trustee.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of the National Life Insurance Company, of New-York, will be held at the Company's office, No. 212 Broadway, on MONDAY, April 1, 1872, from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
J. A. MORTIMORE, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

THE CANADA SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY

Are now offering, through the undersigned, the
REMAINING $5,000,000
OF THEIR
First Mortgage Sinking Fund 20 Years
7 PER CT. GOLD BONDS
AT
90 and ACCRUED INTEREST.

THE ROAD runs from Buffalo to the Detroit River, connecting there with the Chicago and Canada Southern, now being built to Chicago, and will thereby form the
SHORTEST TRUNK LINE BETWEEN BUFFALO AND CHICAGO, or, in other words, will be the SHORTEST LINK in the GREAT LINE OF TRAFFIC BETWEEN THE EAST AND WEST, connecting the GREAT SYSTEM OF RAILWAYS which diverges from Buffalo, Toledo and Chicago.
A branch also runs from St. Thomas to St. Clair where it forms connections with the various roads leading into the lumber and mineral regions of Michigan.
THE MAIN line from Buffalo to the Detroit River, is 229 miles long. The branch from St. Thomas to St. Clair is 61 miles, and runs through the great Canada oil region.
OF THE entire line (290 miles) *two hundred and twenty miles are graded, bridged and ready for the superstructure.* The remaining 70 miles are under contract to be ready for the superstructure early in the Summer.
OF THE 800,000 ties required, 600,000 are on hand and the remainder are coming in daily.
SIX THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED TONS of rails are delivered and paid for, and the balance contracted to be delivered early in the Summer, those for the main line being STEEL, all sixty pounds to the yard.
ALL the materials for the stations and a part of the equipment are purchased.
TRACK-LAYING will be begun as soon as the frost is out of the ground.
The entire line will be ready for business on or before Dec. 31, 1872.
THE ROAD is being built by the most experienced railroad men in the country, who are confident of a profitable business for it from the day of its opening.
THE ROAD will be
33 MILES SHORTER THAN ANY OTHER ROAD,
either BUILT or in contemplation between Buffalo and Chicago.
THE MAXIMUM GRADE on the entire line does not exceed FIFTEEN FEET to the mile, and Ninety-six per cent. of the Road IS STRAIGHT.
The Canada Southern (including its branch of 61 miles to St Clair) and the Chicago and Canada Southern, with their light grades, direct alignment, being the shortest route between Buffalo and Chicago, will admit of the most SPEEDY, ECONOMICAL and SAFE transit attainable for both passengers and freight.
The road thus far has been built by cash subscriptions; and the proceeds of the bonds now offered will complete and fully equip it. The principal and interest of the bonds are payable either in New-York, London, or Frankfort.
We have no hesitation in recommending the bonds AS A PERFECTLY SAFE as well as a PROFITABLE INVESTMENT.
LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER
NO. 10 WALL-ST.

A FIRST-CLASS SECURITY.

REAL ESTATE MORTGAGE BONDS
OF THE
Masonic Hall and Asylum Fund
INCORPORATED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK.
Mortgage of $400,000 on the land and Masonic building, at the corner of 6th-av. and 23d-st., New-York.
Cost of land and building when completed, $1,000,000.
Principal of bonds payable 1891. Interest seven per cent. Coupons payable semi-annually, March 15 and Sept. 15, at the office of the Union Trust Company.
FOR SALE BY
O. D. ASHLEY & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 27 NEW-ST.

STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS. 10 TO 20 PER CENT. INVESTMENTS

IN
CITY AND COUNTY BONDS,
RAILROAD BONDS,
INSURANCE AND BANK STOCKS,
CITY RAILROAD STOCKS,
GAS-LIGHT STOCKS, &c., &c.
FOR SAFE AND PROFITABLE INVESTMENT AT THE LOWEST MARKET RATES.
FOR SALE BY
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
BANKER, STOCK BROKER and AUCTIONEER,
NO. 43 PINE-ST.
N. B.—Choice municipal bonds and other investment securities, strictly first class, paying large rates of interest, a specialty with the house for many years, and always kept on hand for sale at the lowest market rates.

Grand Rapids & Indiana RAILROAD COMPANY.

7 PER CENT. LAND GRANT BONDS,
Principal and Interest Payable in Gold.
Circulars, with full information, supplied. For sale by
WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.,
NO. 27 PINE-ST.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the LONG ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY, for the election of directors, will be held at the office of the Company, at HUNTER'S POINT, Long Island, on TUESDAY, April 2, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 o'clock P. M.
The transfer-books of the Company will be closed on the 15th inst. MORRIS H. SMITH, Secretary.
HUNTER'S POINT, Long Island, March 14, 1872.

ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE Scrip of all issues wanted by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st., corner William-st.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &C.

MARION
U. S. WATCH CO. (GILES, WALES & CO.)
WATCHES
Best in the world. Ask your Jeweller to see them.
For Sale by all First-class Dealers.
WHOLESALE ROOMS,
GILES, WALES & CO. 13 Maiden Lane, New York.

MARBLE MANTELS.

A. KLABER, STEAM MARBLE AND MARbleizing Works, Nos. 134 and 136 East 18th-st.—Marble and marbleized mantels, tiling, marble counters, monuments, at prices that defy competition. Marble turning for the trade.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANtels, monuments, head-stones; best and cheapest. S. KLABER & CO., No. 223 West 51st-st., between Broadway and 8th-av.; designs on application.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

A WONDERFUL EXHIBITION.

D. Magner, the Greatest Horse-Tamer in the World, Gives an Exhibition Before Leading Horsemen of New-York—An Autograph Letter from Robert Bonner.

On Friday evening Mr. D. Magner, or as he is better known, "Prof. Magner," gave an exhibition, to which none but invited guests were admitted. Among
THE HORSE-FANCIERS PRESENT
were Robert Bonner, Dan Mace, Ed. Wilkins, J. D. Walton, George Lewis, Jacob Crowling, Amos Little, Dave Bonner, W. S. Ridabock, E. J. Anderson, Arthur Gillender, Walter Briggs, W. Jackson, Jo Bennett, N. H. Leadbetter, Jacob Smith, James Moffet, William Butler, Dr. Ogle, Dr. Brighton, of Boston, Dr. Lee, Henry Casey, J. C. Durant, Isaac Somburg, Dr. O'Shea, Hamilton Busbey, William Watson, of Westchester, with his twoscore, William Apgar, C. Morse, Jr., Dr. Beadle, James Morris, E. H. Freeman, and M. Ross.
After exhibiting some extraordinary tricks by his trained horses, Mr. Magner caused all uninvited guests to leave, and then, having sworn all present to secrecy as to his methods of treatment, he requested them to chose from those present a committee to report on his system.
THE COMMITTEE
selected consisted of Messrs. Robert Bonner, Chairman; Charles Swift, Jr., Secretary; Dan Mace, Amos Little, Arthur Gillinder, George Lewis, J. D. Walton and N. H. Leadbetter.
The Committee having taken their seats, Mr. Magner, in a brief address, explained the main points of his treatment, which consists in a combination of firmness and kindness without cruelty, brutality of any kind, or throwing. In the course of his remarks he very justly stated that more men than horses require training.
A notoriously vicious horse was brought into the ring, and in less than thirty minutes was trotting in harness as gentle as though he had always been a family horse, and this, too, without throwing or harsh treatment. Mr. Bonner, turning to the Committee, said, "Rarey taught us our A B C, but Magner teaches us how to put the letters together."
The Committee are to witness several more exhibitions before making their report, though without exception they state they are fully satisfied with what they have seen.
At the close of the exhibition the following autograph
LETTER FROM MR. BONNER
was handed to the representative of this paper:
OFFICE OF THE LEDGER, NEW-YORK, Jan. 25, 1872.
Mr. D. Magner:
DEAR SIR: From the conversations I have had with you, and from the satisfactory manner in which you handled Mr. Wilkins' horse today in my stable, I have no hesitation in saying that I consider you the most successful educator—or tamer—of vicious horses I have ever met. Mr. Wilkins' horse was a most vicious brute—he would kick with more spite and determination than any horse I ever saw—at the same time he would strike with his forward feet; indeed, Mr. Wilkins himself told me that he was, to use his exact language, "the worst horse in New-York." In less than an hour you succeeded in handling him as freely and with as much apparent safety as you would any ordinary family horse.
I have myself handled *Princess*, the famous old competitor of *Flora Temple*, on your new system, and although she was at one time so vicious as to be almost unmanageable, my youngest boy—a lad of fifteen—has during the past week been driving her daily in the Central Park.
All things considered, your treatment is, in my opinion, entirely new and reliable as well as humane and practical.
Yours truly, ROBERT BONNER.
In a conversation subsequent to the exhibition, Mr. Bonner stated that if he could have made his letter any stronger he would have done so. Prof. Magner has organized a class and is giving constant exhibitions on 30th-st., between 6th and 7th-avs., in a pavilion erected for the purpose.

Free Exhibitions and Private Lectures every evening at the Pavilion, No. 118 West 30th-st., near 6th-av.
The most vicious horses trained each evening.
For one week longer only.

AT THE NEW-YORK SALES AND STORAGE REPOSITORY,

Nos. 237, 239 and 241 4th-av., corner 20th-st., New-York. Furniture, works of art, &c., taken on sale. Cash advances made on same and sold at auction or private sale. Special trade sales for manufacturers of pianos, sewing-machines, furniture, and other goods arranged on liberal terms.
REGULAR AUCTION SALES OF FURNITURE, &c., EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY,
Commencing at 10½ o'clock A. M., prompt.
S. DINGEE, Auctioneer,
Will sell on
FRIDAY, March 29, 1872,
At 10½ o'clock A. M.
An assortment of new and second-hand furniture, comprising in part
PARLOR and BEDROOM FURNITURE, LIBRARY AND DINING-ROOM FURNITURE, HAIR, FEATHER, HUSK AND OTHER MATTRESSES,
LOOKING-GLASSES, CHAIRS, EXTENSION and MARBLE-TOP TABLES, &c.
Goods now ready for inspection. Catalogues on the morning of sale.

GOODS DAMAGED BY FIRE.
We will close out, at retail, every description of saddles, harness, bridles, or other saddlery goods, damaged by the recent fire in our premises.
C. R. SMITH & CO., No. 40 Warren-st.

A.—ROCKAWAYS, PHAETONS, TOP AND second buggies, new and second-hand; cheapest in City. Call and see.
DAY & SON, No. 145 Eldridge-st.

FOR SALE—A ONE-HORSE ROCKAWAY; glass doors; in good order. Inquire at No. 150 East 50th-st.

HARNESS AND HORSE EQUIPMENTS—At manufacturers' prices. JACOBOWSKY, HILBORN & CO., No. 111 Chambers-st.

FOR SALE—A HORSE, CARRIAGE AND harness. Inquire of J. M. EDGAR, corner of 19th-st. and 9th-av.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

WORTH HOUSE, NO. 292 5TH-AV., LOOKing on Madison-square, 5th-av., and Broadway; most beautiful residence in the City; arranged in suites of apartments, with private table and attendance only.

A SMALL FAMILY OF ADULTS will let three rooms on second floor, with privilege of bath-room, to a family of two or three persons for housekeeping; neighborhood first-class; rent $35 per month. Address E. D. E., Box No. 110 Times Office.

NO. 47 WEST 11TH-ST.—HANDSOME suite of rooms, with board, on second floor; every convenience; large pleasant room on third floor; table boarders desired; accommodations first-class; no changing in May.

NO. 13 BANK-ST.—TO LET IN A PRIvate family, furnished rooms, with every convenience, with or without board, to gentlemen only; house convenient to cars; reference required.

NO. 41 WEST 35TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV., a large, pleasant extension room, dressing-room and bath room connecting, with first-class board; also other rooms. References exchanged.

NO. 150 WEST 22D-ST.—TO LET, TO A gentleman without board, a nicely furnished front room, on second floor, with all conveniences; references required.

NO. 246 WEST 34TH-ST.—PLEASANT rooms to let, with board, to gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen; terms moderate; no moving.

TO LET—HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED parlors on second floor of a good house, with or without board; respectable neighborhood; all conveniences. No. 137 West 16th-st.

NO. 49 WEST 16TH-ST., BETWEEN 5TH and 6th avs.—Rooms with board to families or parties of single gentlemen; no May moving; reference required.

A PRIVATE FAMILY OWNING THE house have three rooms connecting on the second floor they will rent with board to a responsible party of two or three. Call at No. 22 West 19th-st.

THIRTY-FOURTH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.—Elegantly-furnished private residence, offer second or third floor, private table if desired. Apply at Everett Library, No. 588 6th-av.

NO. 28 WEST 12TH-ST.—A FEW DOORS west of 5th-av., with board, pleasant rooms for family or party of gentlemen; also, single rooms; house first-class; reference given.

NO. 204 EAST 17TH-ST.—SECOND story front room, to let, with board, in a private American family; terms moderate; references required.

A SUITE OF ROOMS TO RENT, WITH board, singly or together, at Summer prices. No. 9 West 21st-st. No moving at May.

NO. 106 EAST 23D-ST.—TO RENT, WITH board, handsomely-furnished rooms; table liberal; no moving; references exchanged.

NO. 4 EAST 16TH-ST., ONE DOOR FROM 5TH-AV.—Suites or single rooms to respectable parties.

ROOMS TO LET—TO GENTLEMEN without board in a private family. Apply at No. 150 East 42d-st.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 434—SUITE OF SUperb apartments, second floor, richly furnished, with board; private table.

HALL BEDROOM, WITH BOARD—No. 53 West 33d-st.; references required.

COUNTRY BOARD.

SUMMER BOARDERS RECEIVED MAY 1; references, former guests. ROBT. C. FLACK, Stamford, Conn.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

IMPORTANT TO PHYSICIANS, druggists, distillers and capitalists.—Partner wanted, active or silent, with $15,000 to $30,000, to extend a profitable business (secured by letters patent) for distilling and purifying spirituous liquors for medicinal purposes and family use. Full particulars by calling on Mr. HARRIS, at the refinery and warerooms, No. 541 Hudson-st.

$30,000 WANTED—A PARTNER, special or active, with $30,000, in manufacturing clothing exclusively for cash, with good profits; the best of references given. Address JAMES, Box No. 103 Times Office.

$2,000 TO $10,000 PER ANNUM may be made by ladies competent to give private or public readings. Call at No. 1,168 Broadway, two stories up, front office, where explanations and engagements will be made.

FOR SALE CHEAP—FIRST-CLASS FISH and oyster shop, doing nice cash business. Call for three days at No. 409 West 39th-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NATURAL FLOWERS.—FLOWERS furnished for parties, weddings and funerals, in the best style, at short notice. All sorts of designs made up for Easter, by W. FITZPATRICK, florist, No. 1,213 Broadway.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—SPRING SEASON OF GRAND ITALIAN OPERA.

THE GRAND COMBINATION.
PAREPA-ROSA, WATCHEL, SANTLEY.
CARL ROSA and A. NEUENDORFF......Directors
D. DE VIVO.......................Business Manager
FREE LIST (except the Press) entirely suspended.
SPECIAL NOTICE.—THE SUBSCRIPTION WILL CLOSE TODAY AT 5 P. M. Persons who have already subscribed are requested to call or send for their tickets at the Box-office of the Academy.
THE SALE OF SEATS FOR ANY NIGHT AND THE MATINEE COMMENCES TO-MORROW AT 9 A. M. AT THE BOX-OFFICE OF THE ACADEMY ONLY.
Messrs. CARL ROSA and A. NEUENDORFF have the honor and pleasure to announce to the public of New-York a season of TWELVE SUBSCRIPTION NIGHTS and FOUR GRAND MATINEES of GRAND ITALIAN OPERA, commencing MONDAY, April 1, with TROVATORE.
Opera nights, MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, FRIDAYS, and SATURDAYS. Grand Gala MATINEES.
The repertoire will be as follows:
TROVATORE, RIGOLETTO, LUCREZIA BORGIA, DON GIOVANNI, WILLIAM TELL, LES HUGUENOTS, &c.
Prices—Boxes, $25 and $20; reserved seats in parquet and balcony, $3; general admission, $2. Reserved seats in family circle, $1; admission to family circle, $1.

WALLACK'S. NILSSON MATINEE.

Mr. LESTER WALLACK respectfully announces that he has concluded an arrangement with Messrs. Maurice & Max Strakosch for
ONE (1) GRAND NILSSON MATINEE,
SATURDAY, APRIL 6, 1872, AT 1½ P. M.
MARTHA.
PRICES.—General admission, two ($2) dollars; reserved seats, $1 and $2 extra, according to location.
SPECIAL NOTICE.
Seats can be secured only at the Strakosch Italian Opera Ticket-office, at the Everett House, corner 17th-st. and 4th-av., where all communications may be addressed relative to the Strakosch Italian Opera Company.
NILSSON'S FAREWELL IN BROOKLYN.
THURSDAY EVENING, APRIL 11, AND FRIDAY EVENING, APRIL 12.
MARTHA. HAMLET.

MANOR MISSION SCHOOL—CHAPEL Building Fund.—Sustain a worthy object and derive intellectual profit by attending Prof. DOREMUS' celebrated lecture on the Creation on THURSDAY EVENING, March 28, in Rev. Dr. Rogers' Church, corner 5th-av. and 21st-st.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

HUMPTY DUMPTY.
250TH TIME.
ALL RIVALS DISTANCED.
SEE HIM! 250TH TIME. OF FOX AS HUMPTY. SEE HIM!
LAST CHANCE! LAST CHANCE!
To see the present gorgeous combination.
Every evening and
Matinees WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 2.
EASTER MONDAY, April 1,
HUMPTY DUMPTY IN A NEW DRESS.
New and gorgeous costumes and scenery, new tricks, new sensations, new dances, new music, new fairy enchantments, new European artists.

HEAR GOUGH.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. LECLERCQ.

Proprietor and Manager..............Mr. Edwin Booth.
Engagement of the charming and accomplished artist,
MISS CARLOTTA LECLERCQ,
who will appear
in her celebrated impersonation of
ROSALIND,
in AS YOU LIKE IT.
The only AS YOU LIKE IT MATINEE
On SATURDAY, at 1½ o'clock.
MISS LECLERCQ........as........ROSALIND
Box-book open six days in advance at the theatre, also at Ditson's music-store, No. 711 Broadway.
On MONDAY next, THE HUNCHBACK.
MISS LECLERCQ........as........JULIA

PROF. DOREMUS' POPULAR LECTURE on the *Creation*, with brilliant experiments, in South Reformed Church, corner 5th-av. and 21st-st., on THURSDAY EVENING, March 28.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.

FOR ONE WEEK ONLY.
FROU-FROU.
ONLY FROU-FROU MATINEE,
SATURDAY NEXT AT 1½ O'CLOCK.
Friday, March 29, benefit of Miss AGNES ETHEL.
IN ACTIVE REHEARSAL,
For immediate production, an extraordinary Parisian drama, expressly adapted by Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY, and entitled
ARTICLE 47.

PROF. R. OGDEN DOREMUS, M. D., will deliver his celebrated lecture on
THE CREATION,
WITH BRILLIANT EXPERIMENTS,
in the SOUTH REFORMED CHURCH, (Dr. Rogers',) corner 5th-av. and 21st-st.,
On THURSDAY EVENING,
March 28, at 8 o'clock,
for the benefit of the
CHAPEL BUILDING FUND OF THE MANOR MISSION-SCHOOL,
corner 9th-av. and 25th-st.
Tickets, $1. For sale at the principal book, music and drug-stores, and at the door.

GOUGH.

P. T. BARNUM'S COLOSSAL EXHIBITION (previous to starting on the great traveling campaign of 1872) WILL OPEN AT THE EMPIRE RINK, 3d-av. and 63d-st., for TWO WEEKS ONLY, commencing MONDAY EVENING, April 1.
Admission to the entire Museum, Menagerie, Caravan, Hippodrome, Polytechnic Institute, Zoological Garden, and Dan Costello's chaste and refined Circus, only 50 cents; children, half price.
A few reserved seats, 25 cents extra. Two exhibitions daily.
Doors open at 1 and 7 o'clock P. M.
Performances at 2 and 8.
As the show will travel by rail, (two trains, thirty-five cars each,) 150 valuable young horses will be sold in Bridgeport, Conn., THURSDAY, April 4, sale to commence at 10 A. M.

GREAT EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS at the SOMERVILLE GALLERY.
Samuel Colman's and Geo. H. Hall's entire collections of works of art to be sold at auction on WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, 3d, 4th and 5th April.
This is a rare opportunity to secure a fine example of these FAVORITE ARTISTS, as they are going abroad, and have determined to sell without reserve.

GOUGH.
Academy of Music, Thursday Evening, March 28.

AGREEMENT OF SCIENCE WITH THE MOSAIC RECORD OF THE CREATION will be discussed by Prof. DOREMUS in South Reformed Church, corner 5th-av. and 21st-st., on THURSDAY EVENING, March 28. Tickets $1.

LOAN OFFICES.

NO. 1,191 BROADWAY, AT H. R. MELVILLE'S coral and jewelry store, cash advanced on diamonds, jewelry, watches, laces and shawls. Desk in rear of store, No. 1,191 Broadway, between 28th and 29th sts.

AT HYMAN'S, NO. 656 BROADWAY, CORNER OF BOND-ST.—Liberal advances made on diamonds and watches, silver-ware, &c., or will pay the highest market price for the same.

AT NO. 43 CHATHAM-ST.—MONEY loaned on watches, jewelry and diamonds.
WM. GAMMON.

DIVIDENDS.

ASTOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

DIVIDEND.
New-York Supreme Court.—In the matter of the Astor Fire Insurance Company.—ALBERT C. BAGE against the ASTOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—In pursuance of an order of this Court, made and entered in the above entitled action, the undersigned, Receiver of the Astor Fire Insurance Company, the above-named corporation, hereby gives notice to the creditors of said Company that he will pay a First Dividend of Forty (40) per Cent. on all adjusted claims against the said Company on and after MONDAY, the 25th day of March, 1872, at his office, No. 152 Broadway. JAMES YERRANCE, Receiver.
NEW-YORK, March 20, 1872.

HARTFORD AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD OFFICE, HARTFORD, March 20, 1872.
NOTICE.
A quarterly dividend of Three Dollars on each share of full stock, and One and 50-100 Dollars on each share scrip stock, free of Government tax, standing on the books the 23d inst., has been declared by the Board of Directors of the Hartford and New-Haven Railroad Company, payable on MONDAY, the 1st day of April.
Stockholders in New-York will receive their dividend at the Union National Bank.
The transfer-books will be closed from the 25th of March to the 1st of April, both days inclusive.
S. P. CONNER, Secretary.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, March 26, 1872.
A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF TWO and one-half per Cent. has been declared, payable in cash on 20th April proximo. Transfer-books will be closed from evening of Saturday, 30th March, until morning of Monday, 22d April.
By order of the Board.
A. J. ODELL, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE CINCINNATI, HAMILTON AND DAYTON RAILROAD COMPANY, CINCINNATI, March 22, 1872.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.—A DIVIDEND OF Four per Cent. has been declared payable to the stockholders of this Company on or after the 2d day of April at the Banking-house of Winslow, Lanier & Co., New-York.
The transfer books will be closed from the 25th inst. to April 3 inclusive. F. H. SHORT, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND.—THE NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY will pay a quarterly dividend of Two and one-half per Cent. on and after April 10, at the office of the Company, No. 37 Broadway. Also, at the same time a like amount on stocks of the Camden and Amboy Railroad, and Delaware and Raritan Canal Company, registered in the City of New-York.
Transfer-books will remain closed until the 11th April, 1872. H. J. SOUTHMAYD, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE INTERNATIONAL RAILROAD COMPANY, (Of Texas,) TREASURER'S OFFICE, No. 52 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, March 26, 1872.
THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST MORTgage Sinking Fund Bonds of this Company, falling due on the 1st proximo, will be paid on and after that date, at the National City Bank, No. 52 Wall-st.
THOS. W. PEARSALL, Treasurer.

FIFTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND BULLS-Head Bank, New-York, March 22, 1872.—A quarterly dividend of Four (4) per Cent., free of all taxes, was this day declared out of the net earnings of the past three months, payable on and after the first day of April next. G. W. WILLETT, Cashier.

No. 53 EXCHANGE-PLACE, March 16, 1872.
THE INTEREST DUE APRIL 1, proximo, on bonds of the Oregon and California Railroad Company, will be paid at our office on and after that date. DREXEL, MORGAN & CO.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.

50,000 DELIGHTED PEOPLE HAVE ALREADY WITNESSED
LALLA ROOKH!!! LALLA ROOKH!!!
THE MOST GORGEOUS SPECTACULAR PIECE EVER PRODUCED!!!
PARIS FAIRLY SURPASSED IN DRAMATIC GLORY!
"No description, even in the 'Arabian Nights,' can surpass it for sparkling and elaborate splendor."—*New-York Times.*
EVERY NIGHT AND SATURDAY MATINEE!
"It gives us dances such as ravished the soul of Sunset Cox in Andalusia. It employs magnificently-limbed women, some of whom are quite as voluptuous as any Moore ever dreamed of in his most ardent poetic flights."—*New-York World.*
IT IS AS DELIGHTFUL AS THE FIRST DAWN OF LOVE!
"The magnificence of the scenery, costumes and appointments fairly took away the breath even of experienced play-goers."—*New York Herald.*
THE BEAUTY, VOLUPTUOUSNESS, MAGNIFICENCE AND LUXURY OF THE ORIENTAL CLIME SO EXQUISITELY DESCRIBED IN MOORE'S IMMORTAL POEM, ARE REALIZED BY THIS AMERICAN DRAMATIC PRODUCTION!
SEATS CAN BE SECURED IN ADVANCE.

WALLACK'S.

THE GREAT AND CONTINUED SUCCESS OF THE VETERAN,
will, for the present, delay the PRODUCTION OF NOVELTIES.
EVERY EVENING UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE,
Mr. Lester Wallack's celebrated drama, in six tableaux,
THE VETERAN.
"The Veteran," as we predicted in anticipation of its production, has proved one of the most successful dramas ever brought out, eveneat Wallack's splendid as is its roll of dramatic victories. It would be hard to speak too highly of the perfect smoothness and ease with which the piece now runs. Each character has been cast with admirable respect to the individual capacity and peculiarities of the player. We have already spoken at length in previous notices of the elegance of the setting and mounting, and can only repeat what we said then. The last tableaux is a chef d'œuvre of startling incident and skillful blending of color and costume. "The Veteran" will, doubtless, run to the end of the season; but we recommend our readers to go there at once, as the piece will well bear seeing twice or thrice—*Extract from New-York Herald.*
Box-book open from 8 A. M. to 4 P. M.
Due notice will be given of the reappearance of Mr. Chas. Mathews, Mr. J. H. Stoddart, and Miss Plaisy Mordaunt.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.

R. W. BUTLER........................MANAGER.
EMPHATICALLY THE LADIES' THEATRE.
THE GREAT ZIG-ZAGS!
THE GROTESQUE ZIG-ZAGS!
ZIG-ZAGS! ZIG-ZAGS! ZIG-ZAGS!
HERNANDEZ, IMPERIAL JAPANESE.
HERNANDEZ, BOSTON PEACE JUBILEE.
THE WHITE MOUNTAIN BAND.
ERNANI. ERNANI.
THE BURLESQUE OF THE PERIOD.
Splendid Scenery, Grand Effects, Superb Cast.
NEW AND ATTRACTIVE FEATURES INTRODUCED.
THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.
MATINEES, WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
Seats may be secured six days in advance.
THE VOKES ARE COMING.

GOUGH.
"PECULIAR PEOPLE."

DON'T FAIL TO HEAR PROF. DOREMUS' lecture on the *Creation*, with experiments, at South Reformed Church, on THURSDAY EVENING, March 28, for the benefit of the Chapel Building Fund of the Manor Mission School.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.

14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
L. B. LENT.............................Director.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AT 2½. EVERY EVENING AT 8.
NOVEL CHANGE OF PERFORMANCE.
FIRST WEEK OF THE MARVELOUS HORSEMAN, THE GREAT JOHN HENRY COOKE, IN NOVEL JUGGLING FEATS ON HORSEBACK.
FIRST WEEK OF MR. CHAS. W. FISH, IN HIS INTREPID BAREBACK HURDLE ACT.
THE ENTIRE MAMMOTH CIRCUS TROUPE IN A GRAND ENTERTAINMENT OF SENSATIONAL FEATS OF SKILL AND DARING.
THE CHARMING FAIRY PAGEANT OF CINDERELLA
WILL BE PERFORMED ONLY THIS WEEK AT THE WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY MATINEES, THE LAST TWO PERFORMANCES OF THIS GORGEOUS SPECTACLE.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

LAST WEEK OF LA BELLE SAUVAGE.
MRS. JOHN WOOD
and her celebrated
LONDON BURLESQUE COMPANY,
with
MR. MARK SMITH.
LA BELLE SAUVAGE.
With entire new scenery.
H. R. H. Princess Pocahontas....Mrs. JOHN WOOD
H. I. M. King Powhatan..........Mr. MARK SMITH
For full cast, scenery, dances, &c., see small bills.
Previous to the Burlesque,
A FAVORITE COMEDIETTA.
POCAHONTAS MATINEE SATURDAY AT 2.

ST. JAMES THEATRE—28th-st. and B'way.
LAST WEEK of Mr. MACKAYE'S SEASON
LAST WEEK OF MARRIAGE.
SATURDAY, 2 P. M., LAST MATINEE.
SATURDAY, March 30,
BENEFIT OF MISS GRISWOLD,
AND LAST NIGHT OF THE SEASON.

BRYANT'S OPERA-HOUSE, 23D-ST.
GENUINE HIT. IMMENSE SUCCESS OF
JULIUS SNEEZER. | JULIUS SNEEZER.
JULIUS SNEEZER. | JULIUS SNEEZER.

GRAND EXHIBITION!

BRILLIANT EXPERIMENTS
IN CHEMISTRY, NATURAL PHILOSOPHY,
Air, Carbonic Acid, Nitrogen,
OXYGEN-HYDROGEN GAS-LIGHT!
Hydrogen Cannon, Air-gun!
Water Boiled Without Heat!
Amusing effects with
LAUGHING-GAS,
and lecture by
DR. COLTON,
At the COOPER INSTITUTE,
THURSDAY EVENING, March 28, at 8 o'clock.
Admission 25 cents.

MR. G. VANDENHOFF'S

READINGS.
In aid of BETHESDA MISSION OF RUTGERS PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
THURSDAY EVENING, March 28,
AT ASSOCIATION HALL.
PROGRAMME: "Fitz James and Roderick Dhu,"—SCOTT; Poetry—Humorous and Pathetic; DICKENS' "Lady with Yellow Curl Papers."
Tickets with reserved seats, 75 cents. For sale at ticket-office, No. 114 Broadway; Thomson's book-store, No. 1,107 Broadway, and at the Hall.

MR. J. B. GOUGH

Will lecture at the ACADEMY OF MUSIC, for the BENEFIT OF THE BAPTIST HOME FOR THE AGED, on THURSDAY EVENING, March 28, at 8 o'clock. Doors open at 7.
Tickets, 50 cents; with reserved seats, $1. For sale at Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and at the Academy.

THE PUBLIC IS RESPECTFULLY invited to attend the Commencement Exercises of the Woman's Medical College of the New-York Infirmary, at Association Hall, corner 23d-st. and 4th-av., on TUESDAY, March 26, at 8 o'clock P. M. Addresses by Robert Haydock and James H. Choate. Valedictory by Dr. Mary C. Putnam. Music and other exercises.

THE "CREATION" IS THE SUBJECT of Prof. DOREMUS' lecture on THURSDAY EVENING, March 28, in South Reformed Church, 5th-av., corner 21st-st.

MARBLE MANTELS, MONUMENTS and floor tiling. FISHER & BIRD, Nos. 97 and 105 East Houston-st.

LECTURES.

LECTURE ON "CURIOSITY."

JOHN B. GOUGH, ESQ.,
will deliver his celebrated lecture on *Curiosity*, in the Academy of Music, TUESDAY EVENING, April 9, at 8 o'clock.
Tickets, 50 cents; reserved seats, 30c. extra.
The ticket-holders of Mr. Gough's lecture of Dec. 29 last, postponed in consequence of his sickness, will be admitted to the above lecture on presentation of their tickets at the door.

"LONDON AS I SAW IT."—THE LECture will be delivered by Rev. A. W. GARNER, of Boston, at the Berean Baptist Church, corner of Bedford and Downing sts., THIS EVENING, at 8 o'clock. Tickets, 50 cents.

SAVINGS BANKS.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

NO. 96 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums.
Deposits made now draw interest from April 1.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK.

Corner 3d-av. and 26th-st.
SIX PER CENT. interest allowed on all sums from $1 to $5,000.
All money deposited on or before the 10th of April will draw interest from the 1st of April.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 6 to 8.

PEOPLE'S SAVINGS BANK.

NO. 1,145 BROADWAY.
Between 26th and 27th sts.
Six per Cent. interest allowed on all sums. Deposits made on or before the 20th of April draw interest from the 1st of April.
FERD. OLMSTEAD, President.
CHAS. RODGERS, Secretary.

EQUITABLE SAVINGS INSTITUTION.

NO. 170 6TH-AV., CORNER 12TH-ST.
Interest begins on the first of each month. Deposits made NOW will draw interest from April 1.
Bank open TWELVE HOURS EVERY DAY—8 A. M. to 8 P. M. JOHN P. WHITE, President.
FLOYD CLARKSON, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK.

No. 165 Chatham-square and No. 62 New Bowery, New-York.
DEPOSITS made on or before APRIL 1 will date interest from that day.
Interest will be computed monthly on sums of One Dollar and upward.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.

Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner Laight.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ON $5 to $5,000.
ASSETS, $10,519,396 10.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK. Nos. 1 and 3 3d-av., New-York, opposite Cooper Institute. Chartered 1852. Interest commences April 1 on deposits made on or before that day.

BRUSHES, &C.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AT Brush Factory, No. 395 Pearl-st., (Harpers' building;) all articles at lowest prices. JOHN K. HOPPER.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

Debate in the Senate on the New-York Charter.

A Slight Altercation—City Railroad Extensions Passed—Escheat—Prospective Removal of Mayor Hall—The Health Officer's Residence Swindle.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Tuesday, March 26, 1872.

This being the day for the consideration of the special order—the charter of the Committee of Seventy, as amended by the Senate Committee on Cities—there was an unusually full attendance of members and spectators. By an extra effort, the bill, as amended, had been printed and placed on the files in readiness for the occasion. The changes made by the Senate Committee have already been stated. The principal among them are the substitution of the Boards of Common Councilmen, the Aldermen and the assistants to consist of thirty members each; the appointment of the members of the Department of Public Safety by the two most recently elected Justices of the Superior Court, and the retention of the Chamberlain, with certain well-defined powers, and with a salary of $20,000 in lieu of all fees and emoluments.

The first section of the second article, "of the legislative power," being read, Mr. WINSLOW moved to amend by restoring the section as in the Assembly bill, providing for a single Board—the Aldermen. Mr. BENEDICT then took the floor and commenced a long and exhaustive speech, going back into the early history of the charter of the City and of the various attempts to reform it. The charter of 1830, he said, had been drafted by a commission of seventy members, like that now before the Legislature. All the successive changes that had been made with a view to reform seemed to be failures. We had gone on from bad to worse. He thought there was great merit in the two Boards of Council. It was a natural instinct of the Anglo-Saxon mind to have its Legislature constituted of two branches. Before completing his remarks, he gave way to a motion to have the bill read through, which took about an hour and a half, and brought the Senate very near the usual time of adjournment.

Mr. TIEMANN then took the floor. He said that the Charter, as read, struck him more favorably than he expected, but he still thought it required certain amendments. He offered an amendment to retain the present Commissioner of Public Works, Mr. VAN NORT, until the 15th day of May, 1874.

This proposition, coming from the quarter it did, produced a lively sensation.

Mr. PALMER, Chairman of the Committee on Cities, reported the charter as it was in obedience to the directions of the Committee, and had expected to stand by it, but he should feel compelled to vote for this amendment, coming as it did from a political opponent of the official named, and at the same time a Democrat representing so largely the reform element. At this point a recess was taken until 7½ o'clock this evening.

Mr. TIEMANN held in his hand and was prepared to offer two other amendments, one of which provides for a board of Tax Commissioners to be appointed by the Mayor, the Controller and the first Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, and the other for the retention of the present Controller, Mr. ANDREW H. GREEN, until May 15, 1874. The consideration of the charter is to be resumed at the evening session.

AN ALTERCATION.

Immediately after the Senate rose, several members of the Committee of Seventy surrounded Mr. TIEMANN and reproached him with much warmth for the course he had taken. He defended himself with spirit. Mr. JOHN WHEELER accused him of betraying his constituents, and said it was not the first time he had betrayed the people of New-York.

CITY RAILROADS IN THE SENATE.

Almost the entire time of the Senate, except while the charter was under consideration, was spent in the third reading of bills. As is usually the case, most of them were destitute of anything like general interest. Among them, however, was the bill to authorize the Second-avenue Railroad to extend its tracks, which passed the Senate with only one negative vote—Senator BOWEN, of the Twenty-ninth District—after being first amended by the addition of a section which prohibited the use of steam on any part of the road. The bill to authorize an extension of the tracks of the Bleecker-street and Fulton Ferry Railroad also passed the Senate by a vote which was nearly unanimous.

A GENERAL ESCHEAT BILL.

The Senate this morning passed the Escheat bill introduced in the Assembly early in the session by Mr. ALVORD, releasing the interest of the State in lands subject to escheat by reason of the alienage of persons through whom the title may have passed. Its material section is as follows:

SECTION 1. The title of any citizen or citizens of this State to any lands within this State shall not be questioned or impeached by reason of the alienage of any person or persons, from or through whom such title may have been derived: provided, however, that nothing in this act shall affect the right of the State in any case in which proceedings for escheat have been instituted.

It is surprising how much of the time of the Legislature has been taken up in past years by the legislation necessary to relieve parties in special cases from the embarrassment caused by defects in title to their lands, owing to the alienage, probably unsuspected at the time of taking title. This act, which has now passed to the House, sweeps away all these defects, and at the same time relieves the Legislature of the necessity of further labors in that field.

THE ASSEMBLY.

The whole morning session of the Assembly was consumed in third reading of bills. Twenty-five or thirty were passed, among which were the bill for regulating the Greenpoint ferries, the bill for the prevention and punishment of abortion, and the bill to prevent "sawdust" swindles. The Beach Pneumatic Railroad bill, which passed the Senate last week, was ordered printed, with the amendments, and made the special order, together with the Central Underground bill, reported by the House Committees for Thursday next.

THE BILL TO REMOVE HALL AND OTHERS.

Mr. TWOMBLY's bill to remove Mayor HALL and Messrs. O'GORMAN, FIELDS, and PALMER from office has not been reached yet on General Orders, but, as soon as it is, it will be moved. It requires a two-third vote to take it out of its order, which it would probably be difficult to obtain.

REORGANIZING THE HARBOR-MASTERS.

Mr. JUDD will to-morrow introduce a bill to remove the appointment of Harbor-masters for the Port of New-York from the Governor, and vest their appointment in the Chamber of Commerce and the Ship-owners' Association, acting jointly. The bill requires the Captain of the Port and Harbor-masters to be ship-masters, and holding certificates from the Ship-owners' Association. There is a clause to prevent bribery, which makes the giver and receiver of a bribe alike guilty, and subject to the penalty of fine and imprisonment.

QUARANTINE AND THE HEALTH OFFICER'S RESIDENCE.

When the quarantine grounds at the First Landing on Staten Island were sold by the State to private parties, it was understood that the whole quarantine establishment should be moved down the Bay. Pending the completion of the buildings in the new locality the State leased a portion of the property sold to private parties. The act authorizing the lease passed April 2, 1860, and provided that "until a permanent residence shall be provided by law, said Board of Quarantine Commissioners shall lease a residence to be selected by the Health Officer, provided the site so selected can be leased at an annual rental not exceeding the annual interest upon the value of the premises." The act put through under Dr. CARNOCHAN'S management further provided that the Health Officer could fit up and furnish his residence. Under this act over two hundred thousand dollars' worth of property was leased at a rent of $10,500 per annum, and over $40,000 were expended on the Health Officer's residence. A bill introduced last week by Mr. JUDD to break up this arrangement and clear the whole Quarantine from Staten Island, with the exception of a residence for the Health Officer, was favorably reported this morning from the Commerce and Navigation Committee. It revokes the lease and prevents a further expenditure of $10,000 per annum by the State for rent, as well as other large sums for other outlays.

Continuation of the Debate on the Charter—How the Public Business in the House is Done in the Evening.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, March 26.—The Senate, at its evening session, resumed the consideration of the charter. The first speaker was Senator TIEMANN, who occupied the Senate at some length, his remarks being chiefly in the nature of reminiscences of his early life in New-York, and descriptions of the growth of the City. Coming down to the history of the present time, he again reproved the members of the Committee of Seventy for their customary neglect of their political duties. He then denounced the system of cumulative voting, which he thought would lead to frauds beyond all example. After some further debate the question was taken on the amendment providing for two Boards—Aldermen and Assistants—which was carried.

The section providing for a cumulative ballot was then taken up and debated at much length without coming to any conclusion. No vote was reached on the question of cumulative voting, the Senate adjourning at 10 o'clock.

The charter is to be again taken up to-morrow. The indications thus far are not at all favorable to the passage of the bill without material amendment.

The Assembly consumed the whole evening in a call of the House, which was moved by Mr. ALVORD immediately after the session commenced. The members, to the number of twenty or thirty, were brought in one after another by the Sergeant-at-Arms, and gave excuses for their absence, all of which were deemed sufficient to purge them of contempt. A good deal of difficulty has been experienced for a few days past in keeping enough members in the House to pass bills, and a call of the House was resorted to as a necessary expedient to remind members of their duty, and of the penalty they are liable to incur in neglecting it. Should the necessity occur again, the delinquents will not get off so easily as they did to-night, the statute and the rules of the House permitting both fine and imprisonment as a penalty for being absent without leave.

BARNARD IN TROUBLE.

The Truth Leaking Out Before the Judiciary Committee—Damaging Testimony Yesterday.

The investigation by the Legislative Committee of the actions of the Judiciary was resumed yesterday, at the Fifth-avenue Hotel. The session was secret, but the following is a synopsis of the testimony taken:

The first witness called was Judge INGRAHAM, who attempted to correct an imputation that he had left the City in order to avoid the responsibility of hearing the application for what is now known as the Foley injunction. He stated that he never shirked any responsibility, whenever it came before him in the course of his official duty; but he never knew of any desire for such an injunction until after the application had been made to Judge BARNARD. He also explained that it was a rule among the Judges that such applications should be made to the Judge assigned to hold Chambers; consequently he would have been prevented from hearing such an application during Judge BARNARD's term of office.

CLARK BELL, counselor-at-law, No. 20 Nassau-street, was next examined by RUFUS F. ANDREWS on behalf of Judge BARNARD, in reference to the proceedings of 1869, concerning the Union Pacific Railroad Company, but more especially with regard to the orders granted by Judge BARNARD and the issuing of the injunction. He gave in detail all the proceedings of the affair, as he was at the time attorney for the Company. He was asked by the counsel for Judge BARNARD to state the first steps he took after the serving of one of Judge BARNARD's injunction orders, and said that as he saw that the operation of the road would be greatly embarrassed by the order, he therefore went, in company with S. L. M. BARLOW, to the residence of Judge BARNARD, and applied for a modification of the injunction; the modification was granted; he was asked why Judge BARNARD withheld his decision, from October, 1868 to March, 1869, on the motion to remove the cause to the Circuit Court of the United States, and replied that he could assign no reason for the delay, which was certainly very injurious to the Company; the Company's refusal to submit to the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court was their fear, not of a final decision against them upon the merits of the case, but of injunctions and receiverships improperly granted; that when the witness procured the modification of the injunction order, Judge BARNARD was informed that the suit was a speculative one, without foundation, and that any interference with the business of the Company would be ruinous, yet in six days after came the order appointing WILLIAM M. TWEED, Jr., as receiver, a course of action which caused a loss of millions to the Company. In the course of the litigation, the witness frequently denounced Judge BARNARD; and the Company's counsel had advised their clients that the course adopted by BARNARD was wholly unjustifiable, and due to the improper influence of FISK, and DAVID DUDLEY FIELD, his counsel; that FIELD could obtain whatever orders he wanted, notwithstanding that the said orders might be both improper and illegal; when the witness proposed to go to Judge BARNARD to have the injunction order modified, Hon. JAMES BROOKS told him he "would be a d—d fool to apply for any modification, however proper, to Judge BARNARD." In one of his interviews with Judge BARNARD, the witness told him that if he was determined to force a settlement by the Company with FISK, he might as well know it at once.

The next witness was DENNIS MCMAHON, a lawyer, at No. 11 Chambers-street, who was examined in relation to a statement made by a *Tribune* reporter with regard to certain remarks made by Judge BARNARD in the case of WADDY against Gen. EAGAN, in February last. The witness denied that the offensive remarks were ever made; said he did most of the talking on that occasion, and he had no recollection of any such remarks being made at all; he had had twenty years' experience as a lawyer, and had heard other Judges make jocular remarks on the Bench; he mentioned the names of Judge ROOSEVELT, Judge GROVER, now of the Court of Appeals, and also Judge GRIER, when Circuit Judge; consequently he did not consider that a jocular remark was an uncommon thing; the integrity of those Judges had, however, never been questioned; but he declined to say as much for Judge BARNARD.

ARTHUR JOHNES, a reporter, was next placed on the stand, and testified to indecorous remarks made on the Bench by Judge BARNARD during 1869 and 1870. In the case of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, the witness testified that Judge BARNARD said he had driven one set of rascals out of the City and he would do it again. (Gen. FRANK BLAIR had previously testified that Judge BARNARD had told him the same thing.) When Justice CLERKE was named as a receiver in a certain case, Judge BARNARD said that CLERKE had lied about him, and he would not appoint him as a referee; after DORMAN B. EATON had been assaulted, Judge BARNARD said his enemies were coming to grief one after the other; EATON had been abusing him for some time, and had received a knock on the head, which had proved to be too hard a one; and another man, while returning from his woman, had recently dropped dead as he entered his own house. He also testified, with regard to the bailing of HARRY W. GENET and THOMAS C. FIELDS, that at the time of the taking of the bonds, only one of the iron doors were allowed to be open, so that but few persons could get into the Court-room to witness the operation.

MARTIN L. TOWNSEND, of the firm of TOWNSEND, LEVINGER & WALTHEIMER, testified that it was he, and not his partner, LEVINGER, who asked Judge BARNARD for the order which Judge BARNARD refused in the case of STEINHARDT against DUFF; that on that occasion Judge BARNARD refused to hear the application at all, or even to examine the papers; and that the same papers were placed by the witness in the hands of District-Attorney FELLOWS, who shortly after induced Judge BARNARD to sign the order which had been refused to TOWNSEND.

ADRIAN HERZOG, of the firm of L. MARCOTT & Co., Seventeenth-street, testified that he had supplied the Grand Opera-house and the Erie Railroad office with furniture during the years 1868, 1869 and 1870; at one time twelve handsome chairs had been made at their establishment, and were sent to the railroad office, but were sent back; they had upon them the monogram of "G. G. B.;" subsequently, the chairs were delivered to the order of one of the officers of the Railroad Company, but the witness could not then state where the chairs were sent, nor could he remember the name of the officer who ordered them to be delivered.

The counsel for Judge BARNARD was then asked if he would permit the witness to proceed to the house of Judge BARNARD in order to ascertain whether or not the furniture in question, and marked "G. G. B.," was then in that house. The counsel declined to give any such permission.

The investigation was then adjourned until today.

During the day Judge BARNARD appeared to be very restless, and was passing continually to and from the Committee-room to the main hall. He had very little of the jaunty air that has heretofore characterized his movements, and evidently feels the weight of the evidence that is accumulating against him. The counsel for the Committee say they have already elicited abundant proof against him. During the examination yesterday, when the Judge found that the witness HERZOG was from the firm of MARCOTT & Co., he very hastily left the room, and did not stay to hear his testimony.

The account of the "altercation" at the Judiciary investigation between Messrs. CHURCH and STICKNEY, on Monday, was, it appears quite incorrect. Like all the proceedings of the Judiciary Committee, our reporters learned the details by hearsay, and it seems that interested persons wholly misrepresented the facts, there being no such scope as alleged.

NEW-YORK AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

ROBERT MURPHY, aged eleven years, died yesterday at No. 46 Mott-street, from small-pox. The lad had no medical attendant.

The steamers *Holland* and *Spain*, both from Liverpool, arrived here yesterday, the former bringing 416 immigrants and the latter 463.

The Police Board passed a resolution yesterday discontinuing the free vaccination service by the surgeons on and after April 1.

A further examination in the Heath perjury case took place yesterday at Jefferson Market, but nothing of importance was elicited.

From Jan. 1 to March 25, 1872, the number of immigrants who arrived at this port was 13,207. To the same date last year it was only 11,007.

EDWARD PARKER, aged seventy, of Green-avenue, near Bedford, Brooklyn, fell from a car in Park-row, last evening, and was seriously injured.

The remains of an unknown man were found, last evening, floating in the North River, off Pier No. 4, and were sent to the Morgue for identification.

The Board of Managers of the Stock Exchange resolved yesterday afternoon, by an almost unanimous vote, to close the Exchange on Good Friday.

Company I, of the Eleventh Regiment, commanded by Capt. RUMMEL, gave a ball last night, which was attended by many members of other militia organizations.

PAUL GRACE, aged twenty-seven, of No. 286 Fulton-street, came to the Church-street Police Station suffering from small-pox, and was sent to the Small-pox Hospital.

The Grand Jury of the Court of Oyer and Terminer came into Court yesterday, and handed up a number of indictments, none of which, however, were of unusual importance.

Dr. COLTON will give a grand exhibition of laughing gas at Cooper Institute, on Thursday evening, for the benefit of the charity fund of Delta Chapter No. 2, Order of Eastern Star.

JAMES MCCONNEL was committed yesterday at Essex Market, charged with being a member of a gang of pickpockets, and with assaulting Officer MCKAY of the Eighteenth Precinct.

DANIEL CULL, aged Twenty-six, residing at Thirty-ninth-street, between First and Second avenues, was found last evening at the foot of East Twenty-sixth-street, suffering from small-pox, and was sent to the Hospital.

Dr. EDMUND MORITZ, of No. 154 Eldridge-street, was arraigned before Justice HOGAN, yesterday, charged with willfully concealing a case of small-pox which he was attending. The doctor was released on his own recognizance to appear for trial.

PETER WOODS, a notorious character, was held to answer at Essex Market yesterday on a charge of committing a gross outrage on Mrs. CATHERINE MULLANE, of No. 447 First-avenue. Mrs. MULLANE is at Bellevue Hospital in a critical condition.

Prof. R. OGDEN DOREMUS will deliver his celebrated lecture on "The Creation," at the South Reformed Church, (Dr. ROGERS',) corner of Fifth-avenue and Twenty-first-street, to-morrow evening, for the benefit of the chapel building fund of the Manor Mission School.

The case of BURKE against GARDNER, which was expected to be tried yesterday, in Common Pleas, has gone over until the first Monday of the April term, Judge VAN BRUNT stating that it would be impossible for him to try it before the close of the present term.

Yesterday morning a fire occurred in the packing-box factory of J. BURKHARDT, in the rear of No. 420 West Twenty-seventh-street, resulting in $500 damage to stock. The building, which is owned by the New-York Metallic Keg Company, was damaged to the extent of $250; fully insured.

Yesterday a fire occurred in the dwelling No. 35 West Twenty-third-street, occupied by Mme. RAPP as a dress-making establishment, and resulted in $2,000 loss on stock and furniture. The damage to the building, which is owned by Dr. MAIN, is estimated at $600; fully insured. Mme. RAPP is not insured.

In the United States District Court, yesterday, a quantity of watches, chains, pins, and other jewelry, seized at the store of AUGUST WESTPHALL, No. 27 Bowery, on allegation that they had been smuggled into this port from Bremen on the steamer *Westphalia*, was condemned by default, no claimant appearing for them.

A meeting of the Second Assembly District Grant Club was held at No. 181 Chatham-street, Mr. MACK in the chair. Mr. ELLIFF was elected to the Grant Central Club instead of Mr. WILLIAMS, resigned. Committees were appointed to procure a large hall and engage speakers for the Presidential campaign, and the meeting adjourned.

At a meeting of veterans held last night at No. 26 Delancey-street, it was resolved to memorialize Congress to pass a law authorizing the distribution, among soldiers, of the sum of $10,000, being the amount of bail forfeited by J. B. HERMAN, who, when acting as Government agent, appropriated, it is alleged, the bounty moneys and absconded.

The White Star line of European steamers yesterday designated as the warehouse for the reception of unclaimed goods coming by their vessels, the store of H. J. MEYER, No. 397 Greenwich-street. The National line also sent a letter to the Custom-house designating LEET & Co.'s stores. All the companies have now complied with Collector ARTHUR'S request.

BROOKLYN.

JEREMIAH HEALY, one of the "striking" painters, was arrested yesterday for assaulting JOHN B. TICKNOR, a non-society man.

Right Rev. A. N. LITTLEJOHN, Bishop of Long Island, administered the rite of confirmation to forty-two persons on Monday evening, in St. Mark's Church, in South Fifth-street.

Early yesterday morning the dry-goods store of EDWARD MCCAFFERY, No. 687 Fulton-avenue, was robbed of about $1,100 worth of shawls and other goods by burglars.

HENRY SMITH, charged with having attempted to shoot Roundsman GRANT, of the Second Precinct, on the 19th inst., was examined yesterday before Justice WALSH, and held to await the action of the Grand Jury.

A young man named SIMON STRAUSS, residing at No. 298 Sackett-street, committed suicide yesterday morning by hanging himself with a sheet fastened to the ladder that leads to the roof of his house. He had been subject to attacks of insanity for several years.

Notwithstanding the extreme inclemency of the weather, an audience of about 2,000 persons was in attendance at the Brooklyn Tabernacle last evening to listen to the Rev. T. DE WITT TALMAGE'S relation of his "Rough and Tumble Experiences in California." The lecture was delivered for the benefit of the Tabernacle Free College.

The internal revenue officers, escorted by a body of policemen, and assisted by about ninety laborers from the Navy-yard, paid a visit, yesterday morning, to the Fifth Ward, where they destroyed thirty-six mash-tubs which had formerly been used in the manufacture of illicit whisky. No whisky was found, and no resistance was encountered.

The hands of KERRIGAN'S morocco factory, at the corner of Portland and Flushing avenues, are on a strike for higher wages. Yesterday morning a party of them set upon a young man named WM. MCKILLICK, who was employed in the factory and refused to join their movement, and beat him terribly. The Police were called upon to rescue him, and he was conveyed to the City Hospital.

STATEN ISLAND.

Yesterday a fire consumed DANIEL MANJUM'S stables, at Stapleton. Loss $600; no insurance.

On Monday, as DAVID DAVIS was going on board of the ferry-boat at Port Richmond, he fell from the plank and was drowned. The body was recovered.

Deputy Coroner SEEBACHER still retains custody of the ferry-boats of the Staten Island Ferry Company. The Company has given bonds in double the amount of damages obtained in the several judgments, but as yet the bondsmen have not justified, and until this is done the Deputy Sheriff will hold possession of the boats.

LONG ISLAND.

Yesterday information was received at Patchogue of the loss off Cape Henry of the schooner *Raynor*, with the Captain, WALTER HENDERSON, and the mate, JAMES FOX. Two men were saved.

NEW-JERSEY.

The spotted fever has appeared in Newark, and three cases have been reported, all of them fatal.

Letters of administration were granted, yesterday, on the estate of the late Mr. OSCAR KERN, of Newark; value, $80,000.

WM. KENNY, convicted of grand larceny in the Essex County Court, has been sentenced to one year's imprisonment in the State Prison.

Mr. THOMAS JONES, of East Newark, died at his home, on Monday evening, from the effect of injuries received by falling down-stairs several days ago.

The hugest sewer ever built in Newark is to be constructed through Boyd-street, Badger-street and Poddie-street. It will be two miles in length, and will cost $175,000.

Yesterday a house belonging to Mr. A. HENYON, on Nelson-avenue, Jersey City, was completely burned, with its contents. A horse belonging to the lessee of the premises was burned. Loss, $800; uninsured.

A mortuary chapel is to be erected in the Cemetery of the Holy Sepulchre, in Newark, for the family of Rev. Dr. CORRIGAN, of Seton Hall College. It will be built of Ohio cut stone, at a cost of $6,000, and will be the only structure of the kind in the State of New-Jersey.

It appears that the man killed at Waverly on Monday is not JOHN W. PRATT, as was reported, but some person whose name has not become known. Some friends of Mr. PRATT examined the body, yesterday, and were satisfied that it was not he.

BERNARD MCLAUGHLIN, a workman at the Trenton Wire-mills, stumbled and fell into a vat of boiling coppers, on Monday afternoon. He was rescued immediately by a fellow-workman, but the poor man's skin peeled off, and his case was pronounced hopeless by the attending physician.

THE TEA TRADE.

The Warehouses Filled with Bonded Goods—8,000,000 Pounds Less of Withdrawals This Year.

Ever since the agitation in Congress and the passage by the House of the bill repealing the duties on teas and coffees, the trade in these articles has been in a state of extreme stagnation, as both the Metropolitan and country retail dealers are purchasing in small quantities, in order not to be left with a duty-paid stock on hand when the tax is remitted. A TIMES reporter yesterday afternoon paid a visit to a large tea emporium, at the foot of Wall-street, and put the following interrogatories to a dealer who has made the subject a study:

REPORTER—What do you think, Sir, of the bill before the Senate regarding the repeal of the duty on teas and coffees?

TRADER—As an American citizen, I should say it was absurd, as no article imported bears so lightly on the consumers, and on which the whole amount so readily goes into the treasury; but as a merchant, I want to have the duty repealed immediately, as this suspense is affecting trade, and causing those in possession of large stocks very serious loss. Tea is a readily saleable article, and therefore many men of both moderate and large capital deal in very large quantities proportionate to their means; consequently, a heavy stock carried on a small margin causes loss, as the interest on money mounts up very rapidly.

Q.—Do you think the legislation on these articles has been too precipitate?

A.—No. It has, on the contrary, not been decided enough. The question has been agitated during the last three years, and everybody connected with the trade has been rendered uncomfortable for that period. The retailer is buying from hand to mouth, and the wholesale dealer is afraid to send very large orders to China, fearing that this may be continued, as people, finding they can get along as well with small quantities, will not again buy largely. For instance, a specified duty was placed on tea about 1862 of fifteen cents; very soon it was increased to twenty, and then to twenty-five. In 1871 this duty was reduced to fifteen cents. There is an advalorem duty on teas coming eastward across the Atlantic of ten per cent., which is done to foster direct trade with China and Japan. Late in the Winter of 1870 the agitation commenced and continued in Congress to July; then there was a fair business for two or three months, but after that it fell off, as people who could postpone buying did so. On the 19th of February the bill passed, and ever since the trade has been perfectly paralyzed, and will be until the thing is settled. Mr. SHERMAN has secured letters from all parts of the country and my opinion is that some action should be taken immediately.

Q.—What objection is there to taking off this duty?

A.—As I said before, there is no article on which such large amount of duties is so cheaply and readily collected, as tea comes in big cargoes, and it is quite as easy to pass 100,000 chests as one, therefore fewer employes are needed by the Custom-house to attend to it.

Q.—What effect would it have on the merchants if the whole duty were taken off?

A.—It would considerably increase the consumption, as no inducement would be afforded to sell an inferior article.

Q.—Can you give me the statistics of the present state of the trade?

A.—Trade, as you may see, is very bad when this office is so deserted. The stock at present in the warehouses amounts to 30,000,000 pounds, valued at $15,000,000. Last year at this time there was only 20,500,000 pounds, so you see that there have been 8,500,000 pounds less withdrawals. We are now preparing to send orders to China, and if no action be taken in Congress we must restrict them considerably.

The warehousemen are somewhat despondent, especially those having bonded stores, as the dealers, when the duty is off, will prefer to have the goods on their own premises in order to be able to promptly deliver to their customers. A coffee dealer told the reporter that only 54,000 bags had been withdrawn this year, against 140,000 in 1871, as the dealers are purchasing from hand to mouth. Trade is stagnant and much anxiety is felt regarding the future.

YESTERDAY'S STORM.

Bad Weather—Snow and Rain—Uncomfortable Riding.

In this exceedingly variable climate of ours, particularly at this season of the year, there are few New-Yorkers who would regard the anticipation of two successive days of fine weather as otherwise than rash and ill-advised, and who would consider its realization anything better than the merest chance. In this view the singular caprices of the clerk of the weather within the past few days may not appear extraordinary, and occasion little comment. Yet when Monday, calm and beautiful as a day in May, invited out-door enjoyments, without the incumbrances of Winter attire, all classes, tired of the prolonged Winter, were induced to believe in the arrival of balmy Spring, and began to look forward to country excursions and pleasant promenades. But yesterday found how premature were these expectations. About 1 o'clock yesterday morning the air became somewhat chilly, and a light drizzling snow commenced to fall. This continued with slight intermission up to 9 A. M., when snow gave place to rain, accompanied by occasional sharp gusts of wind. The morning saw the ground completely covered with a moist snow, but as the day advanced and the rain did not cease, a heavy thaw set in, and pedestrianism was rendered almost completely impracticable. Those who were prevented by the nature of their business or from other causes from availing themselves of the benefit of the street-cars, found that walking involved a necessary tramp ankle-deep, here and there, in the mud, and so slippery was the ground that involuntary slides were frequent, and many accidents occurred. The streets, in general, presented an exceedingly uninviting appearance, and the depth of the mire, in some instances, even inconvenienced horse traffic, to some extent. The entire day continued gloomy and wet, and up to an early hour this morning there was reason to suppose that the forenoon would be moist and unpleasant.

The Geneva Watch Concern—The Case for the Prosecution.

The case of WAYNE LITZENBERG and EDWARD S. NEWELL, watch-makers, employed in the store of HOWARD & CO., against ALBERT C. SHIFFIN, a clerk, and HENRY P. ELIAS, manager of the Geneva Watch Company, No. 763 Broadway, for selling them worthless watches for good ones, was opened at Jefferson Market yesterday. J. W. SYLVESTER, Assistant United States Assayer, was examined and said: I assayed the cases of two watches purchased in the Geneva Watch Co.'s store, and found 7-10 of silver in them and the remainder iron and copper; I melted cases, push-pins, springs and caps all together; the iron was in the pins and springs; there was none in the cases.

Several experts were examined, who testified as to the lower grade of movement of the watches. ELLIS H. ELIAS testified that he was interested in the concern, and acknowledged that he knew a good part of the stock of the Geneva Watch Company was made by GILES, WALES & CO., (United States Watch Company,) Maiden-lane, and some by the Waltham Watch Company; the imported Geneva watches were purchased at Maiden-lane. The examination was then adjourned till 3 o'clock P. M., on Monday.

Serious Assault Upon a Police Officer.

At 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon Patrolman LEARY, of the Seventh Precinct, attempted to arrest THOMAS MCLOUGHLIN, proprietor of a liquor-store at No. 268 South-street, for fighting in the street. MCLOUGHLIN broke away from the policeman, and took refuge in his store, whither the officer followed him. MCLOUGHLIN, who is a powerful man, knocked the officer down, took possession of his club, and struck him on the head with it several times. Mrs. MCLOUGHLIN seized a stove lid and joined her husband in the assault upon the officer. Patrolman ROBERTS arrived on the scene in time to save his comrade's life, and MCLOUGHLIN and his wife were arrested. They were taken before Justice SCOTT, at the Essex Market Police Court, and held in $500 bail for the assault on the officer.

[Advertisement.]

THE OLD GUARD EXCLAIMED, "UP, AND AT THEM!"—The cry is repeated by enthusiastic Young America, and KNOX'S supply of his elegant Spring styles of Hats is rapidly disappearing in consequence. Buy your hats at No. 212 Broadway.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.;	2 P. M.
North, through via H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.;	2:00, 6 P. M.
North Way, via Harlem R. R.	5 A. M.;	2 P. M.
East, via New-Haven	5 A. M.;	1:30, 6 P. M.
East, via Newport		3 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.;	1:30, 6 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail		6 P. M.
South, Through	7 A. M.;	7:30 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.;	3:00 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.;	5:00 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. and G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c.	7 A. M.;	4:00 P. M.

Closing of Foreign Mails at Post-Office.

WEDNESDAY.

For Europe, via Queenstown, by the *Minnesota*, at 11½ A. M., with a supplementary mail, for double-paid letters only, on Pier No. 46 North River, until 1½ P. M.

Passengers Arrived.

In steam-ship Spain, from Liverpool.—Capt. M. L. McKay, Edward Rogers, John Constable, U. Underdown, W. C. Lane, Thomas Hart, W. W. Gid, W. Scott, Joshua B. Smith, Mrs. Buckley, Mr. Costigan, R. B. Caldwell, F. Spring, Jr., W. Clifford, George Boulton, Mrs. Livingston, Mr. and Mrs. G. Dunbar and son, Mr. and Mrs. Moore, Mr. and Mrs. G. Gascoigne, Mr. and Mrs. W. Lawton and family, Mr. and Mrs. Spice, Mrs. G. Eve, Mr. and Mrs. Nickel, Miss Nickel, J. W. C. Sisterman, Wm. Costerbader, E. Redgate, Mr. Alexander, Mr. Blakemore, J. Mooney, Mr. Hetherington, J. P. Ford, S. Twesdale, Mr. Leipman, R. J. Laugan.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....5:53 | Sun sets......6:19 | Moon rises..8:30

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..9:13 | Gov. Island..10:02 | Hell Gate..11:24

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....TUESDAY, March 26.

Cleared.

Steam-ships Europe, (Br.,) Campbell, Glasgow, Henderson Bros.; Virgo, Buckley, Savannah, Ga., Murray, Ferris & Co.; Charleston, Berry, Charleston, Henry R. Morgan & Co.; Wm. P. Clyde, Scott, City Point, Norfolk, Richmond, W. P. Clyde; Isaac Bell, Blakeman, Norfolk, &c., Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; Fanita, Doane, Wilmington, Lorillard Steam-ship Co.; E. C. Biddle, McCue, Philadelphia; Sarah Jones, Philadelphia; S. C. Walker, Sherrin, Philadelphia; Tacony, Nichols, Philadelphia; Nereus, Bearse, Boston, H. F. Dimock; Tillie, Deering, Boston, C. H. Mallory & Co.

Barks Yankee (Ger.,) Klingenberg, Rio Janeiro via Richmond, Funch, Edye & Co.; Trait d'Union, (Br.,) Ballon, Port-au-Prince, R. Murray, Jr.; Carlton, Trecartin, Matanzas, Brett, Son & Co.

Brigs Gem, Neal, Barbados, D. Trowbridge & Co.; Louisa Price, (Haytian,) Wilson, Cape Hayti, R. Murray, Jr.; Hiram Abiff, Tibbets, Havana, Miller & Houghton; C. M. Goodrich, Look, Cardenas, Miller & Houghton.

Schrs. Dauntless, Coombs, Barbados, Miller & Houghton; Isetta, Smith, Jacksonville, W. Ray; Nelly Potter, Gaskill, Washington, N. C., W. K. Hinman & Co.; Isle of Pines, Scull, Yorktown, Va., Overton & Hawkins; Addie Ryerson, Pike, Boston, Jed. Frye & Co.; Caroline & Cornelia, Crowley, Providence, Rackett Bros.; Thomas J. Owen, Simpson, Bridgeport, Waydell & Co.; O. C. Acken, Mead, Stamford, Stamford Manufacturing Co.; Dart, Johnson, Stamford.

Arrived.

Steam-ship Spain, (Br.,) Grace, Liverpool March 13 and Queenstown 14th, with mdse. and 473 passengers to W. W. J. Hurst. March 20, lat. 43 [illegible], lon. 44 25, passed bark Harriet Scott, from Galveston, bound E.; 23d, lat 41 40, lon. 60, passed steam-ship Columbia hence for Glasgow; 25th, 300 miles E. from Sandy Hook, passed steam-ship Italy hence for Liverpool; same time saw bark Viera, (Norw.,) from Cape of Good Hope, for Boston.

Steam-ship America, (N. G.,) Bussius, Bremen March 2, and Southampton 7th, with mdse. and 600 passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Experienced constant westerly gales for 13 ds.; March 19, encountered a hurricane from nearly all points of the compass, with frightful sea; put into Halifax March 21, short of coal, and sailed 23d; same day encountered a hurricane from S. S. E. to N., with heavy seas, lasting 7 hours.

Steam-ship Montgomery, Faircloth, Savannah March 23, with mdse. and passengers to Robert Lowden.

Steam-ship San Salvador, Nickerson, Savannah March 23, with mdse. and passengers to W. R. Garrison.

Ship Early Morn, (of Dundee,) Furman, Hong Kong Dec. 5, via St. Helena Feb. 9, with mdse. to A. A. Low Bros. Passed Cape of Good Hope Jan. 27, and crossed the equator Feb. 26; had fair weather and light trades to lat. 32; from thence N. W. gales; lost and split sails; has been 11 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Ship American Congress, Ghiselin, London and Isle of Wight Jan. 19, with mdse. to Grinnell, Minturn & Co. Took the southern passage; was 40 ds. to lat. 30, lon. 20, with heavy westerly gales; since then light, favorable winds and calms; no trades to lat. 34, lon. 77; from thence 8 ds.

Ship Webster, Morris, London Dec. 21, with mdse. to Spofford, Bros. & Co. Is anchored on the Bar.

Bark Jane Adeline, (of Portland,) Hutchinson, Havana 21 ds., with sugar to Pouvert & Co.—vessel to James Henry. Has had fine weather up to Cape Hatteras, and been 16 ds. from thence, with strong W. and N. W. gales; has been driven across the Gulf Stream 3 times; March 12, Stephen Bradley, second officer, a native of St. John, N. B., aged 29 years, was washed off the jibboom during a heavy gale, and lost.

Bark Glide (of Salem,) Williams, Zanzibar Nov. 13 and S. point of Island 18th, with mdse. to John Bertram. Passed Cape of Good Hope Dec. 27, and crossed the equator Jan. 25 in lon. 34 25; has had a continued succession of heavy gales with low barometer since Feb. 15; March 2, lat. 34 51, lon. 70 13, experienced a terrific gale from S. to N. W., barometer at 29.05, with tremendous cross sea; bark under half of lower main topsail and half of mizzen staysail; shipped two heavy seas which stove after house and ice bulwarks; March 11, on northern edge of Gulf Stream, passed a large lot of wrecked stuff; 24th, 90 miles E. S. E. from Sandy Hook, saw a large red buoy. The Glide is bound to Boston, put in for a harbor.

Bark Esploratore, (Ital.,) Langobardo, Trieste 156 ds., with mdse. to Dutilh & Co.—vessel to A. P. Agresta. Passed Gibraltar Dec. 29; came a southern passage, and had fine weather to lat. 25, and from thence N. W. gales; lost sails, stove boats and bulwarks, and has been 60 ds. W. of Bermuda; has been blown off the coast 4 times.

Bark Resolute, (of Fraserburg,) Stephens, Messina 60 ds., with fruit to order—vessel to George F. Bulley. Passed Gibraltar Jan. 31; had westerly gales to lat. 30, and from thence strong N. W. gales; has been 16 ds. W. of Bermuda.

Bark Queen, (Nor.,) Espelande, Zaza 20 ds., with sugar to order—vessel to master. Has been 10 ds. N. of Hatteras with N. E. gales.

Brig Boneway, (of Liverpool, N. S.,) McFarland, Cienfuegos 17 ds., with sugar to Rubira & Co.—vessel to N. L. Brigham. Has been 10 ds. N. of Hatteras with N. E. gales.

Brig Leander, (of Quebec,) Cason, Matanzas 15 ds., with sugar to Young, Smith & Co.—vessel to master. Has been 6 ds. N. of Hatteras with N. E. gales; on the second day out from Matanzas, found the vessel leaking about 14 inches in 24 hours, and has been leaking at that rate ever since.

Brig Harry, Brown, Messina 74 ds., with fruit to John E. Devlin & Co.—vessel to Simpson, Clapp & Co. Passed Gibraltar Jan. 20, and has had continued N. N. W. and W. gales from lat. 25; has been 16 ds. W. of Bermuda.

Brig Racer, (of Montrose,) Spink, Palermo Dec. 28, with fruit to Duncan McArthur—vessel to S. L. Merchant & Co. Passed Gibraltar Jan. 31; came a southern passage, and had fine weather up to lat. 30, and from thence N. W. gales; has been 18 ds. W. of Bermuda.

Brig Foam, (of Plymouth,) Jenkins, Palermo Jan. 8, with fruit to Willett C. Ward—vessel to A. Lindsay. Passed Gibraltar Jan. 30; came a southern passage, and had fine weather up to lat. 30, and from thence strong N. W. gales; has been 14 ds. W. of Bermuda.

Brig Redwood, (of Newport,) Melville, Cardenas, via Fortress Monroe and Newport, with sugar to order—vessel to Curtis & McCormack. Experienced heavy weather; was blown off the coast, and put into Newport for supplies—before reported.

Brig Annie Gardner, (of Castine, Me.,) Gardner, Demerara 26 ds., with sugar to John M. Smith, Son & Co.—vessel to Miller & Houghton. Has been 10 ds. N. of Hatteras with N. W. gales.

Brig Vigilante, (Swed.,) Lund, Santos, via Lisbon, 75 ds., with coffee to E. Cayius de Ruyter & Co.—vessel to master. Has had strong N. W. gales from lat. 34, during which carried away main-stay, shipped heavy seas, and started cabin-house; has been 14 ds. W. of Bermuda.

Brig Joshua King, (of St. John, N. B.,) Smith, Matanzas 15 ds., with molasses to order—vessel to Peter I. Nevius & Son. Has been 4 ds. north of Hatteras.

Schr. Pampero, (of and from St. John, N. B.,) Holder, with timber to F. Talbot & Co.

Schr. J. S. McLellan, (of Brunswick, Me.,) Farr, Mayaguez, P. R., 24 ds., with sugar to H. Trowbridge & Co.—vessel to H. W. Loud. Has been 12 ds. N. of Hatteras with N. E. gales.

Schr. Martha A. (Br.,) Thomas, St. Andrews, N. B., 8 ds., with lumber to order—vessel to Heney & Parker.

Schr. White Star, (Br.,) Raymond, St. John, N. B., 15 ds., with lumber to C. F. Emerson & Co.—vessel to Peter I. Nevius & Son.

Schr. Jacob T. Alburger, Corson, Boston, for Philadelphia.
Schr. Whitney Long, Hayes, Boston, for Philadelphia.
Schr. Maria Fleming, Williams, Norwich, for Elizabethport.
Schr. W. C. Atwater, Wilson, Providence, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Isaac Anderson, Doyle, Bridgeport, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Ira Hudson, Crosley, Rockland, with lime to Crandee & Pressy.
Schr. Leontine, Saunders, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.
Schr. Albe Oakes, Pillsbury, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.
Schr. Warren Sawyer, Clark, Boston, for Philadelphia.
Schr. Hannah Blackman, Arnold, Providence, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Mary Weaver, Weaver, Boston, for Philadelphia.
Schr. J. B. Austin, Wasson, Boston, for Philadelphia.
Schr. Ann Dole, Bunce, Providence, for Elizabethport.
Schr. M. B. Carlisle, Potter, Providence, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Hattie A. Butler, Strickland, New-Haven, for Virginia.
Schr. W. S. O'Brien, Burns, New Haven, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Annie Jones, Jones, Brunswick, Ga., 7 ds., with lumber to H. W. Loud & Co.
Schr. Modesty, Weaver, Cape Ann, with stone to Baker & Dayton.
Schr. H. E. Russell, Metcalf, New-Haven, for Baltimore.
Schr. Marshall Perrin, Kelly, Boston, for Baltimore.
Schr. Geo. W. Twibill, Burns, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Diadem, Chase, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Thomas Cahill, Hallock, New-London, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Calvin, Clark, Musquash, N. S., with lumber to Jed. Frye & Co.
Schr. Cornelia Newkirk, Kelly, Providence, for Philadelphia.
Schr. J. S. Bleecker, York, Stonington, for Elizabethport.
Schr. J. & H. Crowley, Crowley, Addison, with lumber to order.
Schr. Little David, Blair, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Grace Girdler, Smith, Rockland, with lime for Wilmington, N. C.
Schr. J. B. Cunningham, Kelly, Providence, for Elizabethport.
Schr. F. C. Smith, Enos, Newport, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Minquas, Heany, Providence, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Josephine, Ball, Bridgeport, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Ontario, Barber, Providence, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Elwood Doran, Jarvis, Providence, for Philadelphia.
Schr. S. M. Tyler, Fisk, Boston, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Ella Hodsdon, Nickerson, Portland, with lumber to order.
Schr. Addie F. Sampson, Stimpson, Eastport, with lath to John Boynton's Son & Co.
Schr. Adrian, French, Rockland, with lime to Candee & Pressy.
Schr. Wm. Tice, Tice, New-Bedford, for Philadelphia.
Schr. C. E. Smith, Hoyt, Providence, for Philadelphia.
Schr. Chas. E. May, Mason, New-Haven, for Philadelphia.
Schr. Josephine, Allen, Newport, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Justice, Turner, Newport, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Z. C. Adams, Ryder, Boston, for Baltimore.
Schr. Emma Bacon, Bearse, Boston, for Baltimore.
Schr. F. W. Tull, ——, Boston, for Philadelphia.
Schr. Fannie G. Warner, Nickerson, New-Haven.
Schr. Gertrude Plummer, Plummer, Providence.
Schr. Eva Sherman, Norwich, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Chas. S. Rogers, Mayo, Rockport, Mass.
Schr. A. C. Paige, Haley, Boston, for Philadelphia.
Schr. Lady Suffolk, Armstrong, New-Bedford.
Schr. Florence M. Tower, Perry, Rockland, Me.
Schr. Louisa Walsh, Kelly, Providence.
Schr. Dr. Franklin, Smith, New-London.
Schr. Cornelia, Pratt, Norwich.
Schr. S. S. Brown, Mott, Norwalk.
Schr. George F. Brown, Gedney, Norwich.
Schr. Warren Gates, Smith, Greenwich.
Schr. M. C. Ward, Allen, New-Haven.
Schr. Percy, Hodsdon, New-Haven.
Schr. John Randolph, Parker, New-Bedford.
Schr. Cinderella, Vaughan, Port Jefferson.
Schr. White Rock, Wilson, Southport.
Schr. M. A. Pratt, Pratt, New-Haven.
Schr. Sarah Selsey, Smith, New-Haven.
Schr. Lavinia Jane, Bushnell, Norwalk.
Schr. Emerald, Davis, Sag Harbor.
Schr. J. H. Chaffee, Robinson, New-Haven.
Schr. Urbana, Nickerson, Newport.
Schr. M. M. Merriman, Fox, New-Haven.
Schr. Ida McCabe, Lynch, New-Haven.
Schr. Gust, Warwick, Saybrook.
Schr. Marion Draper, Mealy, Providence.
Schr. Era, Hathaway, New-London.
Schr. L. H. Wells, Kelsey, New-Haven.
Schr. Gale, Hopkins, Black Rock.
Schr. Tempest, [illegible], Saybrook.
Schr. B. F. Miller, Miller, Millstone Point.
Schr. Sarah Purves, Lisle, Providence.
Schr. Darius Eddy, Cohen, Providence.
Schr. Silas McLoon, Spear, Newport.
Schr. Samuel Carlton, Munn, New-Haven.
Schr. James Magee, Layton, Saybrook.
Schr. Addie Murchie, Murchie, Providence.
Schr. Mary Natt, Barker, New-London.
Schr. Kate Scranton, Palmer, New-Haven.
Schr. A. & E. Baker, Gordon, Stoney Brook.
Schr. H. B. Drew, Kane, Bridgeport.
Schr. Nelson, Ferris, Port Chester.
Schr. B. F. Woolsey, Mott, New-Haven.
Schr. Maggie Bell, Hall, Rockland.
Schr. Santa Maria, Jones, Bristol.
Schr. Prudence, Dayton, Brookhaven.
Schr. Pennsylvania, Ewing, New-Haven.
Schr. Ledona, Mitchell, Rockport.
Schr. Lookout, Jones, Provincetown.
Schr. Bedabedec, Hall, Rockland.

SAILED—Steam-ships Virgo, for Savannah; Charleston, for Charleston; Isaac Bell and Wm. P. Clyde, for Richmond.

WIND—Sundown, fresh N. E., raining.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, March 26.—Arrived ship Abel, from Marseilles; barks La Plata, from Buenos Ayres; Caribou, from Hartlepool; Starlight, from Mobile; brigs Etta M. Tucker, from Cardenas; Elizabeth, from Mobile. Below—Ship Mindoro, from Batavia; barks Alexandrina, Cienfuegos; Jennie Cushman, Cape de Verde Islands; brig Dundee, San Domingo City.

Below—Barks La Plata, from Buenos Ayres, and Caribou, from Hartlepool.

CHARLESTON, S. C., March 26.—Off the port, brig Eria, from Boston.

FORTRESS MONROE, March 26.—Passed in, bark Concordia, from Liverpool; schr. Wm. F. Cushing, from Sagua. Passed out, brigs Trinidad, for Cork; Iris and Torrent, for Cardenas; bark Copperfield, for Penarth Roads. Passed in, steamer Charles W. Lord, from Havana for Baltimore; brig Countess of Dudley, dragged last night, during a N. E. gale, and drifted into the bark Brazilian, injuring her head-gear and cut-water, the brig sustained some injury to her stern and after-sail. Arr., bark Runer, from City Point for Richmond.

SAVANNAH, Ga., March 26.—Arr. steam-ships Saragossa, from Baltimore; Magnolia and Huntsville, from New-York; ships Alexandria, from Liverpool; W. J. Hatfield, from Newry; Lady Dufferin, from Liverpool; Chanticleer, from Baltimore.

Below, a ship, a schr. and a bark.

Cld. steam-ship Leo, for New-York; bark Helen Sands, for Philadelphia; schrs. R. & L. Cordrey, for New-York; S. V. W. Simmons, for Wilmington, Del.

Ship Venus, laden with timber, from Doboy, for Bristol, went ashore on the 24th, on North Breakers, Doboy Bar. She is being lightered, and will probably get off.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 26.—Arr. bark Una, from New-York, via Port Stanley; ship Sunrise, from New-York.

Spoken.

March 12, by the brig Harry, in lat. 29 40, lon. 64 25, spoken bark Golconda, from Melbourne, for Boston, 87 ds. out.

Feb. 14, by bark Glide, in lat. 24 50, lon. 38 04, spoke schr. Estelle, hence bound S.; 7th, lat. 24 07, lon. 68 38, saw schr. Chas. C. Warren, (of Gloucester,) hence bound S.

March 3, by bark Esploratore, in lat. 29 54, lon. 73 40, spoke schr. Hiene, (Russ.,) from Mexico, for Queenstown.

Feb. 27, by bark Resolute, in lat. 26 37, lon. 27 40, spoke schr. Nancy Smith, hence for Buenos Ayres, with loss of sails and boats.

March 14, by brig Foam, lat. 29, lon. 74, spoke bark Golconda, (Br.,) from Melbourne, for Boston, 87 ds. out.

Feb. 15, by brig Racer, lat. 22 40, lon. 62, spoke brig Atlas, from Palermo, for New-York.

March 12, by schr. J. S. McLellan, in lat. 33, lon. 73, spoke bark John E. Holbrook, for Cardenas.

March 9, by brig Annie Gardner, in lat. 25, lon. 66, passed schr. J. M. Sawyer, bound S.

European Marine News.

LIVERPOOL, March 26.—Arr. steamers Nevada, from New-York March 12; City of Antwerp, from New-York March 14; barks Thomas Cochran, from New-Orleans Feb. 19; Eva, from New-Orleans Feb. 17.

SCHUYLER, HARTLEY & GRAHAM,

NO. 22 JOHN-ST. AND NO. 19 MAIDEN-LANE, NOW OPENING A LARGE AND FRESH STOCK OF FINE FRENCH CLOCKS, BRONZES, CABINETS OF GAMES, LIQUOR CASES, WRITING-DESKS, WORK-BOXES, AT CLOSE PRICES.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL OFFICE OF THE NATIONAL BUREAU OF MIGRATION, NO. 20 STATE-ST.

SPECIAL ADVERTISEMENT.—A

NEW COLONY IN KANSAS

ON THE

Missouri, Kansas and Texas R. R.

THE NATIONAL BUREAU OF MIGRATION, of which the undersigned, SAMUEL R. WELLS, is Secretary, according to its constitution and by-laws, is to labor not only for the settlement of lands in desirable localities by purchase, but also for the settlement of the public lands under the Homestead and Pre-emption laws of the United States; and not only for the settlement of new country, but also of desirable unoccupied tracts of land in all the States and Territories of the United States, and to build up new towns and villages in the neighborhood of old settlements and large cities.

The Bureau must of necessity, from time to time, make special effort on behalf of particular colony and homestead settlements, according to circumstances and existing states of preparation and inducements secured, and have now to announce the starting of a new colony for town and country, agricultural, horticultural, manufacturing, mechanical and mercantile settlement, on the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway, under the auspices of the Bureau, and with its aid and co-operation; a location, for desirableness of new colony settlement in new country on a large scale, not surpassed in the American continent.

The inducements to join this Colony on behalf of the railway are all that could be asked for by the Bureau.

The provision for contiguous settlement will include an area of country sufficient for at least five thousand families; but the first five hundred will have special rights and privileges, according to the order of time in which their names shall be enrolled on the books of the Bureau as actual settlers; hence all worthy persons who will join the Colony should communicate at once with the undersigned as Secretary of the Bureau, when full particulars will be given.

THE NATIONAL BUREAU OF MIGRATION is composed of different departments, according to nationality of birth, but with affiliation of all on the basis of American citizenship.

Circulars and publications giving full particulars to all matters pertaining to the interests of emigration, will be furnished on application to this office.

An agent of the Bureau will leave New-York City on the 2d of April, and proceed directly to the place of the Kansas Colony Settlement, to locate for each settler whose name he may take with him his town lot or farm land, locating for each according to the order of time in which their respective names were furnished and entered upon the books of the Bureau. He will also provide for the erection of sufficient building accommodation for temporary purposes upon the town-site of the settlement until each settler can build upon his own lot or lands, within a reasonable time. The lumber of the temporary building will belong to the occupants respectively, at first cost prices. The only advance the Bureau requires is $10 for making each location, and $10 for the lumber of each separate apartment of the temporary dwellings. Each applicant for settlement for the Kansas Colony is required to give particulars of his occupation, circumstances, means of support, &c., and pay $20 to the undersigned for the purposes above stated; and in case his application shall be rejected the money will be returned. No person not having means of support for at least one year, or, if without such means, not able and willing to work at any occupation the Bureau may find for him through its Labor Depot at the place of settlement, need apply to be received as a member of the Colony. Applications for membership should be made at once, as the longer delayed the less the advantage to be secured; but for several days there will be time, and almost equal opportunity.

Address SAMUEL R. WELLS, Secretary of the National Bureau of Migration, No. 20 State-st., New-York. S. R. WELLS, Secretary.

THE FIFTH-AVENUE JOURNAL.

NO. 5. OUT TODAY. NO. 5.

GRAPHIC, SPRIGHTLY, ABLE AND ENTERTAINING. CONTENTS:

First Page Illustration—The Royal Visit to St. Paul's—Temple Bar. Full-page Illustration—The Great French Air-ship. EDITORIALS—A Matter of Health and Decency. A Promise of Spring. An Editor's Trials. The Omnibus. Nilsson as Ophelia. The Musical Menagerie—By Ferdinand J. White.—The City Hall Clock—By Howard Philp. The Lay of the Lorelei—By J. Brander Matthew. Rattler on Music in Brooklyn—By Horatio C. King. Dress and Fashion—By Mrs. Lambert. A Walk into the Shoe Business—By Alma Partas. Columbia College Chit-Chat. The Social Circle. The Clubs of London. (II.) Books of the Week. National Guard Jots. Also, THE ROOM IN THE DRAGON VOLANT—By J. S. Le Fanu. CONTINUED TO CHAPTER IX. VERONICA; OR, A DOUBLE LIFE—By Marion Andrews, continued. Ask your newsman for THE FIFTH-AVENUE JOURNAL. For sale everywhere.

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UNION-SQUARE,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED

BONBONNIERES AND OEUFS DE PAQUES,

FOR

EASTER.

TWENTY-SIXTH

ANNUAL STATEMENT

OF THE

Connecticut Mutual

LIFE INSURANCE CO.,

OF HARTFORD, CONN.

Net assets, Jan. 1, 1871		$30,787,494 70
Received in 1871—		
For premiums	$7,503,494 91	
For interest and rent	1,694,205 14—	9,197,700 05
Total		$39,975,194 75

DISBURSEMENTS IN 1871.

To policy-holders, for claims by death and matured endowments	$1,793,266 83	
Surplus return to policy-holders	4,982,112 80	
Surrendered and lapsed policies	904,862 16—	7,680,241 79

EXPENSES.

Commissions to agents	$685,485 96	
Salaries of officers, clerks, and all others employed on salary	53,402 32	
Medical examiner's fees	21,544 40	
Printing, stationery, rent, advertising, postage, exchange, &c.	62,016 54—720,542 96	
Taxes (including arrears of taxes resisted)	308,732 79—	8,729,517 51
Balance, net assets, Dec. 31, 1871		$30,745,677 24

SCHEDULE OF ASSETS, DEC. 31, 1871.

Loans upon real estate (first lien) value $30,518,635	$13,680,664 14
Loans upon stocks and bonds, value $801,487	626,303 28
Premium notes on policies in force	9,356,065 20
Cost of real estate owned by the Company	800,602 30
Cost of stocks and bonds owned by the Company	4,579,070 55
Cash in bank, at interest	1,303,175 11
Cash in Company's office	9,040 03
Balances due from agents, secured	32,676 39
Total	$30,745,677 24

Add, Interest due and accrued	$742,804 41	
Rents accrued	3,000 00	
Market value stocks and bonds above cost	389,424 45	
Net premiums in course of collection	60,536 36	
Net deferred quarterly and semi-annual premiums	36,956 62—	1,232,724 42
Gross Assets, Dec. 31, 1871		$31,978,401 66

LIABILITIES.

Net 4 per cent. reinsurance reserve	$25,609,655 00	
All other liabilities	697,981 92—	$26,307,636 92
Surplus		$5,700,764 64

Ratio of expenses for 1871	8 12-100 per cent.
Ratio of expenses for 1870	8 23-100 per cent.
Ratio of expenses for 1869	8 45-100 per cent.

Whole number of policies issued by the Company	116,012
Number of policies in force Jan. 1, 1872	63,458
Amount at risk Jan. 1, 1872	$182,763,336 00

JAMES GOODWIN, President.

JACOB L. GREENE, Secretary.

Dunham & Sherman,

GENERAL AGENTS,

NO. 194 BROADWAY.

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Good materials, good work, moderate prices.

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